

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
OXFORD DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PLAINTIFF

VS.

NO. 3:21CR107

JAMARR SMITH, THOMAS IROKO AYODELE,
AND GILBERT McTHUNEL, II

DEFENDANTS

MOTION TO SUPPRESS HEARING

BEFORE HONORABLE SHARION AYCOCK
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Oxford, Mississippi
January 31, 2023

(APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN)

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1 (CALL TO ORDER OF THE COURT AT 10:05 A.M.)

2 THE COURT: You may call the case.

3 COURTROOM DEPUTY: The Court calls Case Number
4 3:21CR107, United States of America versus Jamarr Smith, et al.
5 This is a hearing on motion to suppress.

6 THE COURT: Thank you.

7 So at the Government's table, I have Robert Mims, who
8 I think may be lead in this case. I also have Clyde McGee.
9 Both are Assistant United States Attorneys. I have Robin
10 Bailey, who we depend on for showing us videos from time to
11 time. So I assume that's what you are doing here.

12 For the defense, I have Goodloe Lewis, who represents
13 Defendant Smith; William Travis, who represents Defendant
14 Ayodele, and Paul Chiniche, who represents Defendant McThunel.

15 So these are your clients that are in the courtroom.
16 Could you just identify them for me so I know who is who?

17 MR. LEWIS: This is Jamarr Smith here in the pink
18 shirt.

19 THE COURT: Thank you.

20 MR. TRAVIS: Ayodele -- Mr. Ayodele in the blue suit,
21 Your Honor.

22 THE COURT: Thank you.

23 MR. CHINICHE: And Mr. McThunel in the brown jacket.

24 THE COURT: Thank you. Okay.

25 Let me say from the offset that I appreciate the work

Matney - Direct

1 that y'all have put into this case because I can tell that a
2 lot of research on both sides has gone into this case, and it
3 certainly is helpful to the Court. So thank you for doing
4 that.

5 The defendants bear the burden of proving this to be
6 an invalid or unconstitutional search warrant; so I will start
7 with the defendants.

8 Mr. Mims.

9 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, if I may, we've talked about it
10 beforehand, and while we're certainly ready to proceed any way
11 the Court wants to, we think it would probably make the most
12 sense and make this hearing run the smoothest if the Government
13 just went ahead and called the agents that were involved
14 preparing the search warrant and put that in front of you.

15 **THE COURT:** Makes good sense. Thank you.

16 Mr. Mims, you may call your first witness.

17 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, I call Todd Matney.

18 And, Your Honor, for the record, our other witness
19 we're going to call is Stephen Mathews, and he has stepped out
20 of the courtroom now as we are beginning. So he will not be in
21 here during Mr. Matney's testimony.

22 **THE COURT:** Thank you.

23 (OATH WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE COURTROOM DEPUTY.)

24 **TODD MATNEY, GOVERNMENT'S WITNESS, AFTER BEING DULY SWORN,**
25 **WAS EXAMINED AND TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:**

Matney - Direct

DIRECT EXAMINATION

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BY MR. MIMS:

Q. Inspector Matney, would you state and spell your name for the record, please?

A. Yes, sir. It's Todd Matney. T-o-d-d. M-a-t-n-e-y.

Q. And your title would be inspector as in postal inspector; correct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Okay. Inspector Matney, who are you employed by?

A. United States Postal Inspection Service.

Q. How long have you been employed with the Postal Inspection Service?

A. Since 2017.

Q. All right. Who were you with before Postal Inspection Service?

A. Prior to Postal Inspection Service, I was working with the Office of Inspector General for the United States Postal Service.

Q. Okay. Fair to say that one side of the house -- the OIG investigates internal problems?

A. Internal, yes, sir.

Q. And the side of the house you work on now, the Postal Inspection Service, is external crime, such as the one we're dealing with today; right?

A. Yes, sir.

Matney - Direct

1 Q. Okay. How long have you been a federal agent altogether?

2 A. Nineteen years.

3 Q. Prior to that, what kind of law enforcement experience do
4 you have?

5 A. I was local law enforcement for about ten and a half
6 years prior to that.

7 Q. Where at?

8 A. Southaven Police Department.

9 Q. Okay. What was your position in 2018?

10 A. 2018, I was with the United States Postal Inspection
11 Service in Oxford, Mississippi.

12 Q. What territory did you cover?

13 A. The northern part of the state.

14 Q. I'm sorry?

15 A. Northern part of the state.

16 Q. Okay. So let's talk for a minute about your training.
17 Tell the Court, if you would, what training did you receive as
18 a federal agent?

19 A. In 2004, I was hired with the United States Secret
20 Service. I went through a Federal Law Enforcement Training
21 Center, which I think was approximately 11 weeks. After that,
22 went through the United States Secret Service Academy in
23 Beltsville, Maryland. That was approximately 17 weeks. And
24 then with the OIG, I went through initial training with them,
25 which was approximately two weeks; and with the United States

Matney - Direct

1 Postal Inspection Service, another week of initial training,
2 basic investigations.

3 Q. So, every step of the way, you've had some initial
4 training at the beginning to start with, more intensive, you
5 know, week-long or multi-week training; correct?

6 A. Yes, sir.

7 Q. What about annual training? Do you also -- in your job,
8 your law enforcement career, have you had to do any kind of
9 annual refresher type training?

10 A. Yes, sir. With the inspection service, there's -- I want
11 to say there's approximately 18 hours of online training and
12 annual training that we are supposed to complete.

13 Q. Okay. What training or experience do you have with
14 search warrants?

15 A. Extensive. Just from local law enforcement, being a
16 local investigator, to becoming a federal agent, depending on
17 the type of nexus investigations that we had doing search
18 warrants for each case or whatever case is necessary.

19 Q. You mentioned local law enforcement. Did you do search
20 warrants back when you were with Southaven PD?

21 A. Yes, sir.

22 Q. Have you done them ever since you've been a federal agent
23 as well?

24 A. Yes, sir.

25 Q. Any idea how many search warrants you have obtained in

Matney - Direct

1 your career?

2 A. No, sir. A lot.

3 Q. Would it be fair to say that some of the training that
4 you have had over the years has been on search warrants, of
5 what you have to do legally to obtain a search warrant?

6 A. Yes, sir. Not only that, but experience from doing the
7 search warrants as well as conferring with other, you know,
8 federal agents and supervisors.

9 Q. So, when you do a search warrant, do you often, just all
10 by yourself, fill out an affidavit and go see a judge?

11 A. No, sir.

12 Q. Who all do you consult with? How does that work usually?

13 A. Usually what we'll do is we'll confer as a team, talk
14 about the information in the case, go to the supervisor, make
15 sure that we're including everything we're supposed to, and we
16 review everything prior to submitting it to the -- excuse me --
17 the Assistant U.S. Attorney that we're working with the case
18 on.

19 Q. Okay. So let's talk about this robbery that occurred at
20 the Lake Cormorant post office February 5th of 2018; is that
21 correct?

22 A. Yes, sir.

23 Q. Did you participate in that investigation?

24 A. Yes, sir.

25 Q. How did you get involved in it?

Matney - Direct

1 A. We were called out after the robbery occurred by the
2 supervisor.

3 Q. Okay. What was your role in the investigation?

4 A. Initially, it was to make the scene and assist whatever I
5 could, and then, within the week, my supervisor assigned me as
6 the lead for the case.

7 Q. Okay. Who was your supervisor?

8 A. Stephen Mathews.

9 Q. And where was Stephen assigned at that time? Where was
10 his office?

11 A. His office was in Mobile.

12 Q. That's in Alabama; right?

13 A. Yes, sir.

14 Q. So just tell the Court, if you would, in general about
15 the robbery. Just in simple terms, what happened that day?
16 We're going to get into the specifics here in a few minutes,
17 but what happened?

18 A. Okay. So we were called. Apparently, there was a driver
19 that was making a delivery at a post office, and he was robbed
20 as he was making that delivery. He -- fortunately, you know,
21 he wasn't hurt too bad. Apparently, he was hit with a pistol
22 and then called the police and needed some medical attention.

23 Q. Okay. You say a driver. Let me ask you, what hours
24 would the Lake Cormorant post office be open? Is it open all
25 day long?

Matney - Direct

1 A. No, sir. It's, like, a half day post office. It's a
2 small post office.

3 Q. Okay. And approximately what time did this robbery
4 occur?

5 A. It was -- I don't know exactly what time it was.

6 Q. Okay. Let me ask you a question. I'm going to get
7 sidetracked for a second here because of the answer to this
8 question.

9 A. Okay.

10 Q. In summer of 2018 -- is that right? Have I got the year
11 correct? --

12 A. Yes sir.

13 Q. -- did you have an on-the-job injury?

14 A. Summer of 2019.

15 Q. Summer of 2019?

16 A. Yes, sir.

17 Q. Okay. Just in brief -- we're not going to get into great
18 details on it, but it was a significant injury, wasn't it?

19 A. Yes, sir. I was in a -- I was in a firearms instructor
20 course in Maryland -- I mean -- excuse me -- Delaware, and an
21 inspector standing next to me shot me with a 12-gauge shotgun.

22 Q. Okay. Shot you in your foot?

23 A. Yes, sir.

24 Q. And it caused a pretty extensive injury?

25 A. Yes, sir.

Matney - Direct

1 Q. As a result of that, have you taken some medication --
2 are you on some medication or have you taken medication over
3 the years in relation to that?

4 A. Yes, sir. I had three -- three major surgeries and two
5 major infections due to it.

6 Q. Okay. Has that medication or anything else related to
7 that caused some memory difficulty?

8 A. Somewhat, yes, sir.

9 Q. Okay. So, if I ask you details about what time this
10 robbery occurred, if you can't answer that, do you believe that
11 may be caused partly by your medication?

12 A. Partly, yes, sir.

13 Q. Okay. It was something you would have known five years
14 ago; right?

15 A. Yes, sir.

16 Q. And it would be in your reports; correct?

17 A. Yes, sir.

18 Q. Okay. So, at the time the robbery occurred, the post
19 office was closed. Is that fair to stay?

20 A. Yes, sir.

21 Q. So who is it that's getting robbed?

22 A. Mr. Cobbs. He was the driver of the delivery truck.

23 Q. And what's his job? What is Mr. Cobbs doing?

24 A. He drives the delivery truck from post office to post
25 office and does pick-ups and drop-offs of packages.

Matney - Direct

1 Q. Okay. Where does he deliver it to?

2 A. To --

3 Q. Where's he going ultimately? Where's he taking all of
4 this mail?

5 A. Ultimately back to the post office.

6 Q. Which one?

7 A. The main post office in Memphis.

8 Q. In Memphis?

9 A. Yes, sir.

10 Q. That's where all the mail is collected and goes to;
11 correct?

12 A. Yes, sir.

13 Q. Okay. So he has a route up there that includes Lake
14 Cormorant on his way to Memphis; right?

15 A. Yes, sir.

16 Q. At the end of the day picking up mail?

17 A. Yes, sir.

18 Q. Okay. Do you remember how many stops he makes along that
19 route?

20 A. No, sir. There's several.

21 Q. Okay. Has he made some stops before he gets to Lake
22 Cormorant?

23 A. Yes, sir.

24 Q. All right. So, when he gets to Lake Cormorant, he gets
25 robbed; correct?

Matney - Direct

1 A. Correct.

2 Q. And what do they take? They're not taking his wallet,
3 are they?

4 A. No, sir.

5 Q. What is the robber taking?

6 A. Registered mail.

7 Q. Okay. Why is the registered mail important?

8 A. Because it contains money.

9 Q. What kind of money does it contain?

10 A. Cash.

11 Q. Is that the receipts the post offices collect during the
12 day?

13 A. Yes, sir.

14 Q. Can that be a significant amount of money?

15 A. Yes, sir.

16 Q. In fact, do you happen to recall approximately -- if you
17 don't, it's fine, but do you happen to recall how much money
18 was taken in this case?

19 A. Approximately, it was 67, 68,000.

20 Q. Okay. So, at the very beginning of your investigation,
21 when you and your colleagues go out there to start your
22 investigation, what information did you have at that time?

23 A. Only what Mr. Cobbs had given us.

24 Q. Okay. Was he able to identify who assaulted him?

25 A. No, sir.

Matney - Direct

1 Q. Okay. Were there any other eyewitnesses that you recall
2 in the area?

3 A. At the time, we didn't know initially. Apparently, there
4 was one person.

5 Q. Okay. What -- just in general, what do you remember that
6 one person seeing?

7 A. Just -- just the -- the truck and the robbery occurring.

8 Q. Okay. So let me ask you this. Did you also have a
9 video?

10 A. Yes, sir, we did. Later on, we discovered there was a
11 farm office, the gentleman that owned the land around the post
12 office, and he had extensive surveillance equipment/video
13 cameras around his building, and one of the cameras actually
14 had an entire view of the post office.

15 Q. Okay. You and I watched that video the other day in
16 preparing for this hearing, didn't we?

17 A. Yes, sir.

18 Q. Okay. We're going to play that video in a minute. I
19 want to talk a little bit about it before we do. Before we get
20 into what you saw on the video, what did the post office
21 eventually do to further its investigation in November of 2018?

22 A. We issued a search warrant.

23 Q. Okay. What kind of search warrant are we talking about?

24 A. So what we did is -- we were having a problem identifying
25 the individuals. Based on the video surveillance we saw, it

Matney - Direct

1 appeared that the gentleman that robbed Mr. Cobbs was using a
2 cell phone in the video. We saw mannerisms and physical
3 movement that indicated that he probably had a cell phone on at
4 the time.

5 Q. Okay.

6 A. So we issued a search warrant to Google to determine,
7 based on the radius around the post office, if there was any
8 kind of information that could be extracted from Google to
9 determine that a cell phone was being used in that area at that
10 time of the robbery.

11 Q. Is that what we call a geofence search warrant?

12 A. Yes, sir.

13 Q. And is the purpose of that to identify who might be
14 present at the scene of a robbery?

15 A. Yes, sir.

16 Q. Had you ever before this sought a geofence search warrant
17 before?

18 A. No, sir. Never.

19 Q. Did you work with other agents in securing this geofence
20 search warrant?

21 A. Yes, sir.

22 Q. Who all did you work with?

23 A. Stephen Mathews.

24 Q. Okay. Did y'all collaborate on the affidavit?

25 A. Yes, sir.

Matney - Direct

1 Q. But you're the one that signed the affidavit; correct?

2 A. Correct.

3 Q. Is that because you were here local, the one that's
4 closest to the judge?

5 A. Yes, sir.

6 Q. Plus, you were the lead agent; right?

7 A. Yes, sir.

8 Q. Let me ask you, did you -- did you consult with the U.S.
9 Attorney's Office before seeking this warrant?

10 A. Yes, sir.

11 Q. And that would be me that you consulted with; correct?

12 A. Yes, sir.

13 Q. So what do you typically have to show? I'm just talking
14 search warrants in general. What do you typically have to show
15 to be able to obtain a search warrant?

16 A. Probable cause.

17 Q. Okay. And you put that probable cause in an affidavit;
18 correct?

19 A. Correct.

20 Q. In this situation, in this search warrant, did you and
21 Inspector Mathews put probable cause in your affidavit?

22 A. Yes, sir.

23 Q. Did you base part of that on the video?

24 A. Yes, sir.

25 Q. Now, I'm going to -- like I said, we're going to watch

Matney - Direct

1 the video here in just a second, but before we do, just off the
2 top of your head, what do you recall seeing on the video as you
3 watched it?

4 A. There were several different points of the video.
5 Initially, it looked like, as he was walking up, he had his
6 hand to his left ear, his left hand up, his elbow pointed out.
7 Looked like he had a cell phone up to the side of his head.

8 There was another portion where he was squatted down
9 behind the building after the robbery. And it looked like he
10 had pulled something out, and he was looking at his hand in
11 front of him as he was squatted down next to the building.

12 There was another portion where he was reaching in his
13 pockets like he was getting ready to pull something out.

14 Another portion, too, where he walked up to the building
15 prior to the robbery, and he moved to an open area in front of
16 bricks at the corner of the building, and it looked like he may
17 have been on his phone at that time as well.

18 Q. When you say "he," are you talking about the assailant?

19 A. The assailant, yes, sir.

20 Q. Okay. Did you see anybody else in the video that you
21 thought might have been involved in the robbery?

22 A. Yes, sir. We saw a white SUV that dropped him off. You
23 can see that in the video at the beginning. And then, also,
24 there was another car that seemed to be, like, a visual witness
25 or some kind of assistance, because they pulled up

Matney - Direct

1 simultaneously to Mr. Cobbs being out there at the post office,
2 parked across the road from it, making unusual moves with the
3 car and trips back and forth past the post office during the
4 robbery.

5 Q. Can you describe this car?

6 A. It was a red small -- looked like a Hyundai type vehicle.

7 Q. Okay. So, from your review of the video, it appears that
8 you have three participants; right?

9 A. Yes, sir.

10 Q. You've got the person driving the white SUV that drops
11 off the assailant?

12 A. Correct.

13 Q. You've got the assailant?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And you've got a lookout in a red car?

16 A. Yes, sir.

17 Q. Okay.

18 MR. MIMS: Let's go ahead and pull up the video.

19 Your Honor, if we may, we're going to pull up the
20 video to play.

21 Your Honor, I will go ahead at this point, before we
22 get started, and offer the video into evidence as Government's
23 Exhibit G-1.

24 THE COURT: Any objection?

25 MR. CHINICHE: No objection, Your Honor.

Matney - Direct

1 **THE COURT:** Very well. It will be received.

2 (EXHIBIT NO. G-1 ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

3 **THE COURT:** And I'm assuming -- how do counsel --
4 defense counsel wish to do this? Are you going to designate
5 witnesses to where I ask all of you for cross-examination, or
6 just one of you, or do all of you consent to the introduction
7 of the video?

8 **MR. CHINICHE:** Your Honor, I think we're in agreement
9 as to the evidence. And we've already discussed with Mr. Mims
10 what we all anticipate. I think -- I don't know that we all
11 need separate objections. We all may have some questions.

12 **MR. LEWIS:** Yes.

13 **THE COURT:** If one of you stand up and answer my
14 question, I'm going to proceed unless somebody else stands up
15 and says, "Well, I disagree."

16 **MR. LEWIS:** That is fine.

17 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, for the record, what we're
18 putting into evidence -- we have a video that goes from, like,
19 5:00 to 6:00. We may even have one on here that goes after
20 that. It's really irrelevant to this.

21 For purposes of what we're playing here for the Court,
22 Ms. Bailey has kind of cut down the clip to right before the
23 white SUV first comes into view until the very end when the
24 white SUV leaves the view. That's the key part here. That's
25 what we're showing, but, actually, what we're putting into

Matney - Direct

1 evidence will also include the entire video.

2 **THE COURT:** Okay.

3 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, I would also note that at the
4 bottom of the screen, there's a time. Right here (indicating)
5 it says 6:38, and, of course, that's not the time of day. That
6 means it's 6 minutes 38 seconds into -- from the start of the
7 video. So, on the record, the time -- we're referencing that
8 time from when the video started, if that makes sense.

9 **THE COURT:** Yes, sir.

10 **BY MR. MIMS:**

11 **Q.** All right. Before we play this, let me just ask you,
12 Inspector Matney, what are we looking at here?

13 **A.** This is the post office in the upper left corner there.

14 **Q.** You're talking about the brick -- the brick building we
15 see on the upper left part of the screen?

16 **A.** Yes, sir.

17 **Q.** Okay. And this is there at Lake Cormorant; correct?

18 **A.** Correct.

19 **Q.** And this is coming from the -- from the farm shop right
20 across the street?

21 **A.** Yes, sir.

22 **Q.** Okay.

23 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, there is a little audio. We're
24 really not going to use it because the only thing you can
25 hear -- for our purposes, it's probably not relevant. You do

Matney - Direct

1 hear a little bit of screaming during the assault, but it's
2 really not important. And you hear a train later on. So we
3 may not actually have the audio playing. The video is really
4 the more important part.

5 **THE COURT:** Is that acceptable to defense counsel?

6 **MR. LEWIS:** Yes, Your Honor.

7 **THE COURT:** Thank you.

8 **MR. MIMS:** All right. Ms. Bailey, if you would go
9 ahead and play the video.

10 **BY MR. MIMS:**

11 **Q.** Agent -- or, Inspector Matney, I'm just going to ask you
12 a few questions as we go along. We may just watch for a while,
13 and at times I may point out something and ask you a question.

14 **A.** Yes, sir.

15 (PLAYING VIDEO, EXHIBIT NO. G-1.)

16 **MR. MIMS:** All right. I tell you what, let's back up.
17 Before we start here, let's back up. Let's catch it where the
18 truck first comes into view, unless I missed it, you know,
19 coming from right to left. Let's go to about the five-minute
20 mark. All right. Let's start from there.

21 Your Honor, we backed it up to the five-minute mark.

22 **BY MR. MIMS:**

23 **Q.** All right. Inspector Matney, what do we see there?

24 **A.** The white SUV coming into the picture.

25 **Q.** Okay. That's the first time we see anybody suspected of

Matney - Direct

1 this robbery; is that correct?

2 A. Correct.

3 Q. And it drives on off to the left of the post office;
4 correct?

5 A. Correct.

6 MR. MIMS: All right. Let it go just a few more
7 seconds. All right. Pause it right here.

8 (PAUSED VIDEO.)

9 BY MR. MIMS:

10 Q. Inspector Matney, what are we seeing right here?

11 A. You see the white SUV stop and the individual get out of
12 the white SUV and start walking towards the post office.

13 Q. That's the assailant, though, we see get out?

14 A. Yes, sir.

15 Q. Now, what are fixing to see -- we're going to play it
16 here in a second. Before we do, what are we fixing to see from
17 this assailant?

18 A. As he walks up to the back of that building, you're going
19 to see his left arm go up.

20 Q. Okay. Describe for the Court -- show the Court what you
21 see in the video with your own arm.

22 A. Sure. From this -- from this video, it appears that he
23 has his hand up to his ear and elbow's out (demonstrating).

24 Q. Okay. Now, you can't see an actual cell phone in this
25 video, can you?

Matney - Direct

1 A. No, you cannot.

2 Q. But you see his hand up to his ear?

3 A. Correct.

4 Q. And that hand stays there for several minutes, doesn't
5 it?

6 A. Correct. For several seconds, yeah.

7 Q. Well, more than several seconds. I'm going to -- we're
8 at the -- we're at the 6:51 mark here. Actually, if we watch
9 this video, in my notes, it looks like to the 9:50 mark.

10 A. Oh, yes, sir.

11 Q. But let's watch and see. That's what we're looking for.

12 (PLAYING VIDEO.)

13 BY MR. MIMS:

14 Q. He's going to walk behind the post office; right?

15 A. Right.

16 THE COURT: Can I stop you a minute?

17 MR. MIMS: Yes, ma'am.

18 THE COURT: Can you go back -- I know the affidavit
19 indicates that the affiant saw him get out of the truck, and I
20 just want to see if you can actually see that or just see him
21 walking.

22 MR. MIMS: Let's back up a few seconds. All right.

23 Let's pause it right there for a second.

24 (PAUSED VIDEO.)

25 MR. MIMS: Your Honor, I would just note that, as you

Matney - Direct

1 saw it, you could see the door open and close right there in
2 the corner of that. We can back it up if we need to.

3 **MR. LEWIS:** Your Honor, excuse me. I object to
4 counsel testifying.

5 **THE COURT:** Yes. Mr. Mims, back it up for me and let
6 me see it.

7 **MR. MIMS:** Okay.

8 **THE COURT:** That light pole is giving me trouble.

9 **MR. MIMS:** All right. Before we play it -- and I know
10 this is partly argument. I'm not trying to testify. I'm just
11 going ahead and skipping ahead to argument while we're here.
12 If -- what you're looking at is, you can see the door open and
13 close right before the truck pulls forward and the guy starts
14 walking.

15 **THE COURT:** Okay.

16 **MR. MIMS:** You can kind of see his mirror there. Go
17 ahead.

18 (PLAYING VIDEO.)

19 **THE COURT:** Proceed.

20 **BY MR. MIMS:**

21 **Q.** All right. Agent Matney, what do we see the white SUV
22 doing at this point?

23 **A.** Driving off away from the post office.

24 **Q.** All right. Now, what do you see with the assailant?

25 **A.** As he's walking to the back, you can see his arm up to

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1 his -- his hand up to his head, his left arm. And, at this
2 point, it seems that he still has his hand up to his head.

3 **THE COURT:** Y'all stop just a second.

4 (PAUSED VIDEO.)

5 **THE COURT:** Would you prefer that I ask to rewind it
6 as we go and look at it as we go --

7 **MR. MIMS:** Sure.

8 **THE COURT:** -- or keep my mouth shut and let y'all
9 finish and then ask my questions?

10 **MR. MIMS:** I'm good either way, Your Honor. I'm fine
11 with stopping while we're here and let's talk about it.

12 **MR. CHINICHE:** I would agree, Your Honor, what's
13 easiest for the Court.

14 **THE COURT:** Okay. Rewind it and let me see, then, as
15 he comes around the building.

16 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, and, too, we can also zoom in.
17 The problem, when you zoom in, it doesn't get any clearer.
18 It's kind of blurry when you zoom in, but we can do that too.

19 **THE COURT:** I wondered if you could. I actually -- so
20 I'm clear, I looked at the video yesterday. Okay? So I'm
21 familiar with it. I want to see what you point out, Mr. Mims.
22 Counsel, I want to see what you point out. It obviously takes
23 an interpretation of the video to get to the facts stated in
24 the affidavit. Okay?

25 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, as far as pointing out, you

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1 have to look closely, certainly.

2 THE COURT: I get that.

3 MR. MIMS: You can see the elbow better when he's not
4 right in front of the bricks. When he's more off to the side,
5 you've got the lighter background.

6 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

7 MR. MIMS: But you can, if you look close, see it for
8 at least a three-minute period up until right before the truck
9 pulls up. Then you see him go back behind the building, and
10 you don't see the hand up to the ear.

11 THE COURT: And you're telling me -- because I was
12 hoping you were going to be able to zoom this in better today.
13 So zooming does not assist me?

14 MR. MIMS: We'll do it and try. I just -- when I try
15 to zoom in or even take still shots, it's blurry. It doesn't
16 necessarily clear anything up.

17 THE COURT: Okay. If you would, rewind that a bit.

18 (PLAYING VIDEO.)

19 THE COURT: Stop it, please.

20 (PAUSED VIDEO.)

21 THE COURT: Mr. Mims, which arm do you contend --

22 MR. MIMS: The left arm.

23 THE COURT: -- that he's holding a cell phone?

24 MR. MIMS: Your Honor, the left arm.

25 THE COURT: Okay.

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1 **MR. MIMS:** He's walking towards us, but it's his --
2 it's his left arm.

3 **THE WITNESS:** May I add, before he comes around that
4 corner, that's the best time that you can see that his elbow is
5 pointing towards the building. Right before he comes around
6 this corner.

7 **MR. MIMS:** Let's back up one more time. Right there.
8 Let's start from right there.

9 (PLAYING VIDEO.)

10 **A.** As he's approaching, you can now see the elbow up. Right
11 there (indicating).

12 **BY MR. MIMS:**

13 **Q.** By contrast, you can see his right arm down --

14 **A.** Correct. Swinging --

15 **Q.** -- towards the ground?

16 **A.** -- next to his body.

17 **THE COURT:** Stop, please.

18 (PAUSED VIDEO.)

19 **THE COURT:** Does the Government contend he's still on
20 his phone at this point?

21 **MR. MIMS:** I do, Your Honor.

22 **THE COURT:** Thank you. Proceed.

23 (PLAYING VIDEO.)

24 **MR. MIMS:** I don't know what happened. We lost
25 something.

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1 **THE COURT:** We did.

2 (PAUSE IN PROCEEDINGS.)

3 (PLAYING VIDEO.)

4 **MR. MIMS:** Let's pause it right there for a second.

5 (PAUSED VIDEO.)

6 **BY MR. MIMS:**

7 **Q.** Inspector Matney, as you saw the -- and we can back it up
8 if we need to again -- as you see the assailant walk back
9 around behind the back edge, could you still see his left arm
10 to his ear?

11 **A.** Can you back it up one more time?

12 **MR. MIMS:** Let's back it up just for a few seconds.
13 Keep going. There we go.

14 **A.** I was holding off commenting because I wasn't sure you
15 guys had video yet.

16 **BY MR. MIMS:**

17 **Q.** Yeah. Let's watch it.

18 (PLAYING VIDEO.)

19 **A.** Yes, sir. At this point, it does. Now, it looks like,
20 once he gets around that corner, he makes a turn to the left.
21 He spins back around.

22 This is where Mr. Cobbs is driving his truck towards the
23 post office.

24 **THE COURT:** Can I ask you to stop just a moment?

25 (PAUSED VIDEO.)

Matney - Direct

1 **THE COURT:** Could the affiant explain to me the door
2 entrances at the back? I'm seeing the juttied out part of the
3 building that he's behind now.

4 **THE WITNESS:** Yes, ma'am.

5 **THE COURT:** Could you -- like, where are the entry
6 points to the back?

7 **THE WITNESS:** Yes, ma'am. Could you rewind it so the
8 truck is not in the way and I'll explain?

9 (PLAYING VIDEO.)

10 **THE WITNESS:** Right there is fine.

11 (PAUSED VIDEO.)

12 **THE WITNESS:** So that is a dock area right there.
13 It's a concrete area. It's covered. To the right is a door up
14 against the back of that building, and that's the entrance into
15 the post office.

16 **BY MR. MIMS:**

17 **Q.** Inspector Matney, you're talking about on the left side
18 at the very back of the building but on the right side --

19 **A.** Yes, sir. It's to the right side of the dock, the
20 covered area. There's a door.

21 **Q.** Okay. Because the front door of the post office for
22 customers is what we see at the very front --

23 **A.** Correct.

24 **Q.** -- that column there?

25 **A.** Correct.

Matney - Direct

1 Q. But the back is where -- is where Mr. Cobbs would go in
2 and get the mail bag for the evening?

3 A. Correct. Yeah. He has a key to the back for delivery
4 and pick-ups.

5 Q. Okay.

6 THE COURT: Thank you.

7 (PLAYING VIDEO.)

8 A. At this point, Mr. Cobbs exits the truck.

9 BY MR. MIMS:

10 Q. Now, we see the red car pulling in. Is that the red car
11 you believe was involved?

12 A. Yes, sir.

13 Q. What do we see it doing right here?

14 A. It slowed -- it slowed down as it approached the post
15 office -- as the truck was backed into the back of the post
16 office, and then it accelerated and went over the railroad
17 tracks. And you can see it taking a slight right and then
18 taking a left, doing a U-turn, and then coming back across the
19 tracks.

20 Mr. Cobbs is walking to the front of the post office. I
21 was told there's a deposit box in front that he checks when he
22 does his deliveries and pick-ups. And the vehicle that was a
23 lookout comes past -- appears to be a lookout comes past.

24 Q. Now, that red car comes back into view in a minute or
25 two, doesn't it?

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1 A. Yes sir.

2 Q. Is this the red car we see coming back?

3 A. Yes, it is. You'll see it back up into the parking lot
4 across the street from the post office.

5 Q. And meanwhile --

6 A. At the same time the robbery is occurring, Mr. Cobbs is
7 getting into an altercation with the individual. It looks like
8 at this point you can see where the individual sticks his hand
9 out towards Mr. Cobbs. Looks like he may be holding a gun.

10 MR. MIMS: Now, let's pause it for one second. And we
11 may need to back up.

12 (PAUSED VIDEO.)

13 BY MR. MIMS:

14 Q. There's a lot going on in this at one time, depending on
15 where you're looking.

16 A. Correct.

17 Q. Can you still see the rear of the red car in this screen?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Where is it at?

20 A. It's in the front of the building to the right.

21 Q. Okay.

22 MR. MIMS: And, Your Honor, if we need to back it up,
23 because if you're watching the altercation, you may not see the
24 red car. Do we need to back it up?

25 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

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1 **MR. MIMS:** Let's back it up for just a second.

2 And, Your Honor, I would ask you just to watch the red
3 car.

4 Okay. That's good.

5 (PLAYING VIDEO.)

6 **MR. MIMS:** Let's just let it play for a minute, and
7 let's focus on the red car, and then we'll come back and
8 focus -- and back up and focus on the assault.

9 **BY MR. MIMS:**

10 **Q.** Now, you can see -- what's the red car doing?

11 **A.** It's slowly backing up.

12 **Q.** Okay. That little store there, is that store open, or
13 was it open in 2018? Do you remember?

14 **A.** I believe so.

15 **Q.** And, now, as the truck pulls forward, what does the red
16 car do?

17 **A.** Pulls off.

18 **Q.** Okay. That's the last time we see the red car, isn't it?

19 **A.** Yes, sir.

20 **MR. MIMS:** All right. Let's back up for a minute to
21 the 12:50 mark.

22 Your Honor, we're going to back up and pick up
23 again -- that's good right there -- with the assault.

24 **BY MR. MIMS:**

25 **Q.** Now, is that the assailant we still see at the back of

Matney - Direct

1 the --

2 A. Yes, sir.

3 MR. MIMS: Let's back up for one second. Go back to
4 about the 13:30 mark, and I want you to pause it right at
5 13:34. Right there (indicating).

6 (PAUSED VIDEO.)

7 BY MR. MIMS:

8 Q. What do you see right there, Inspector Matney?

9 A. You see the truck pulling off. The back door of the
10 truck is open approximately two to three feet.

11 Q. Okay.

12 A. You see the assailant in the very back of the post
13 office, what appears to be either a white satchel or white box.
14 He's standing next to that -- that box.

15 Q. What's the position of the assailant's hands and arms?

16 A. At this point, it looks like he may be reaching in his
17 pockets.

18 Q. Okay. Can you tell anything at all as we watch it?
19 We're going to back up in a minute and roll through it again,
20 but I want you to watch his hand and watch his head, and just
21 tell me if you see anything as far as his hand and his head and
22 what he may be doing.

23 MR. MIMS: Let's back up a couple of seconds and then
24 let it roll on through this. Here we go.

25 (PLAYING VIDEO.)

Matney - Direct

1 A. Right -- just prior to him bending over, you can see his
2 left hand go up to his ear. When you rewind that, you'll see
3 it again.

4 **BY MR. MIMS:**

5 Q. I'm looking more at his right hand. I don't see his left
6 hand going up to his ear.

7 A. Okay.

8 Q. Now, let's let -- we're going to skip on through. I'm
9 going to ask you something else. In a second, we'll see him
10 walk out of the screen; is that right?

11 A. There he goes, yes, sir.

12 Q. All right. And now do we see the assailant coming back
13 in the screen?

14 A. Correct. Now he squats down, and at this point is where
15 I saw his hand go out in front of him, and he looks down at it.
16 There it is. Right there (indicating).

17 Q. Okay. What does that appear to you, in your opinion, as
18 you watch this that he's doing?

19 A. It appears that he's looking at something in his hand.
20 Could be a cell phone. Could be looking at a text message. I
21 don't know.

22 Q. And you don't know for certain what he's doing, do you?

23 A. No.

24 Q. Okay. But it appears he may be using his cell phone?

25 A. It's indicative of that type of movement that that's

Matney - Direct

1 probably what he's doing.

2 Q. When you were watching this video before preparing the
3 affidavit, did other inspectors in your agency watch this same
4 video?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Did y'all talk together about what y'all saw?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Was there a difference in opinion in what you're seeing?

9 A. No.

10 Q. Okay. Now we see the assailant walk --

11 A. Walked off.

12 Q. -- out of the screen; right?

13 A. Walked out of the screen.

14 Q. Okay. That's the last time we see the assailant, isn't
15 it?

16 A. Yes, sir.

17 (PAUSED VIDEO.)

18 **BY MR. MIMS:**

19 Q. So, while we're waiting on the last video with the part
20 with the white SUV, in your affidavit, you stated, "It appears
21 that the assailant was possibly using a cell phone."

22 A. Possibly, yes, sir.

23 Q. What did you base that on?

24 A. The movement of the individual, based on experience,
25 based on how normal people, including myself, hold the cell

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1 phone or look at a cell phone.

2 Q. And were there specific things you saw on this video that
3 you -- that you could point to and say, "It looks like here.
4 It looks like there"? What did you see?

5 A. Yes, sir. I mean, at different points, it looked like
6 his elbow was up. His hand was to the left side of his head.

7 Q. Okay.

8 A. The other portion is, as he's walking around the
9 building, he puts his hand up to his head really quick at the
10 back of the building. The other part is where he squatted down
11 after the robbery and he has his hand out, and you can visually
12 see his hand out in front of him.

13 (PLAYING VIDEO.)

14 **BY MR. MIMS:**

15 Q. Okay. Now, we've got the train coming across the tracks
16 right now; correct?

17 A. Correct.

18 Q. And the white SUV is actually on the other side of the
19 tracks, isn't it?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Inspector Matney, what do we see here?

22 A. The white SUV coming back in the picture.

23 Q. Which direction is he headed?

24 A. The same direction as the assailant was walking.

25 Q. Now, we don't see the assailant get in the SUV?

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1 A. Correct.

2 Q. And if we kept watching this, in another minute or so, we
3 would see the white SUV coming back from left to right?

4 A. Yes, sir.

5 MR. MIMS: Ms. Bailey, let's go back to about the 6:50
6 mark, and I want to zoom in. That's good. Let's zoom before
7 we get to playing. Or let's back up a little bit more if we
8 need to and let's watch this kind of zoomed in as best we can
9 on that upper left corner.

10 Your Honor, I thought we'd just watch a couple of key
11 parts kind of zoomed in where we can kind of compare them with
12 the zooming. That's good. Let's -- keep going.

13 Let's go ahead and skip ahead to about the 9:25, 9:30
14 mark. Back it up just a little bit before he walks around the
15 corner. There we go. Let's go from right there.

16 All right. Ms. Bailey, if you will, let's go ahead
17 and fast-forward to about the 13:55 mark. Okay. There we go.
18 That's good.

19 All right. Thank you, Ms. Bailey.

20 Your Honor, anything else we need to look at on the
21 video right now while we're here? Or, otherwise, I was going
22 to proceed.

23 THE COURT: Would you take me back to 13:33? Okay.
24 Thank you.

25 (STOPPED VIDEO.)

Matney - Direct

1 **BY MR. MIMS:**

2 **Q.** Inspector Matney, did you present the affidavit to the
3 magistrate judge, Judge Percy?

4 **A.** Yes, sir.

5 **Q.** Okay. He signed the warrant; correct?

6 **A.** Yes, sir.

7 **Q.** After he signed the warrant, what did you do?

8 **A.** At that point, I submitted to Google.

9 **Q.** How does that process work?

10 **A.** It -- it's electronic. You have to go through their
11 website -- or it's not really a website. It's, like, a
12 portal -- and submit information that you are law enforcement.
13 You have to use a .gov e-mail address, and you submit the
14 documentation. You scan it, send it to them, and then they
15 start working on it.

16 **Q.** What information did you receive first -- from Google is
17 what I'm talking about -- after submitting it?

18 **A.** First was to identify what devices, if any, were in that
19 area at the time of the robbery.

20 **Q.** And do you recall how many devices hit?

21 **A.** Three different devices hit, yes, sir.

22 **Q.** And some of them had multiple hits; correct?

23 **A.** Yes, sir.

24 **Q.** Okay. So that's step one of the process; right?

25 **A.** Correct.

Matney - Direct

1 Q. What did you do after that?

2 A. After that --

3 Q. I'm sorry. Let me back up one second. When Google first
4 sends you the devices that hit, they don't provide any
5 identifiers, do they?

6 A. No, sir.

7 Q. It's completely anonymous; right?

8 A. Right.

9 Q. Okay. What do you do then after step one? What did you
10 do here?

11 A. It's to identify -- to see if we can identify the
12 device -- the -- excuse me -- the connection between the
13 devices and the --

14 Q. Okay.

15 A. -- people that own the phones.

16 Q. So what did you do next as far as with Google after the
17 first step?

18 A. After the first step, we reviewed the devices. Then we
19 submitted step two.

20 Q. How do you do that? Do you again go through the Google
21 portal?

22 A. Yes, sir.

23 Q. Okay. Did you get any information back in step two?

24 A. Yes, sir, we did.

25 Q. Okay. And then what did you do after that?

Matney - Direct

1 A. Then we proceeded with step three.

2 Q. And in step three, what are you seeking?

3 A. Step three indicated what the -- who the devices belonged
4 to.

5 Q. Step three is where you get the actual information on
6 whose devices?

7 A. Yes, sir.

8 Q. Okay. And did you submit the stuff -- or the request for
9 step three?

10 A. Yes, sir.

11 Q. You do that through the portal?

12 A. Yes, sir.

13 Q. Did that -- did that information then come back after you
14 had gotten hurt?

15 A. It came back -- I left for training, I believe, on the
16 9th of June --

17 Q. Okay.

18 A. -- 2019. It came back on the 10th while I was in
19 training.

20 Q. Okay.

21 A. And then on the 11th is when I was shot.

22 Q. Okay. So did Stephen Mathews then take that information
23 and continue with the case?

24 A. Yes, sir.

25 Q. All right. Let me ask you this question. Was --

Matney - Cross by Mr. Chiniche

1 everything that's set forth in that affidavit that you signed,
2 was it true and correct to the best of your knowledge?

3 A. Yes, sir.

4 Q. And did you follow the legal process as far as
5 interacting with Google as you understood it to be?

6 A. Yes, sir.

7 MR. MIMS: Inspector Matney, I have no further
8 questions.

9 THE COURT: Mr. Chiniche, cross-examination.

10 MR. CHINICHE: Yes, Your Honor.

11 CROSS-EXAMINATION

12 BY MR. CHINICHE:

13 Q. Good morning, Mr. Matney.

14 A. Morning, sir.

15 Q. Is it Inspector Matney?

16 A. Yes, sir.

17 Q. You mentioned to Mr. Mims that you had extensive
18 experience getting search warrants; is that right?

19 A. Yes, sir.

20 Q. And you've been in federal law enforcement for 19 years?

21 A. Yes, sir. Almost 19.

22 Q. And so you have familiarity with this process?

23 A. Yes, sir.

24 Q. You have applied for search warrants and filled out
25 affidavits to obtain search warrants?

Matney - Cross by Mr. Chini che

1 A. Yes, sir.

2 Q. What kinds of -- well, have you gotten search warrants on
3 houses?

4 A. Yes, sir.

5 Q. Have you gotten search warrants on cars?

6 A. Yes, sir.

7 Q. Have you gotten search warrants on cell phones?

8 A. Yes, sir.

9 Q. Have you gotten search warrants on cell towers?

10 A. Anything that encompasses a cell phone, yes, sir.

11 Q. Okay. Have you searched -- have you gotten search
12 warrants on cell phones to search photographs?

13 A. Yes, sir.

14 Q. And you told Mr. Mims that the importance of going to a
15 magistrate judge is to establish probable cause. That's the
16 one thing you've got to have; is that right?

17 A. Yes, sir.

18 Q. And, in fact, when you -- when you fill out an affidavit
19 or an application for a search warrant, you've got to indicate
20 to the judge -- and, in this case, a magistrate judge; right --

21 A. Yes, sir.

22 Q. -- that you've got -- you're telling him or her that
23 you've got probable cause?

24 A. Right.

25 Q. And you're establishing to that judge what the probable

Matney - Cross by Mr. Chiniche

1 cause is factually; right?

2 A. Yes, sir.

3 Q. And so if you've got to -- a search warrant has two
4 things. Mr. Mims brought up one, which is you've got to have
5 probable cause?

6 A. Yes, sir.

7 Q. But the second thing is you've got to have particularity
8 with where that search warrant -- the target of that search
9 warrant or the asset that you're seeking to obtain; right?

10 A. Particularity meaning?

11 Q. With respect to that asset. I'm just calling it an
12 asset. So, if it's a house, you can't just say, "I want to go
13 search a house in Lake Cormorant." You've got to give an
14 address; right?

15 A. Correct. An address and a description of the house, yes,
16 sir.

17 Q. And in your affidavit, you have to put your source of
18 information, and sometimes that's -- am I right?

19 A. Yes, sir.

20 Q. Sometimes that source of information is an agent. It can
21 be yourself. It can be other agents. Right?

22 A. Yes, sir.

23 Q. Sometimes that source of information has to be just an
24 eyewitness to something; right?

25 A. (Nods head up and down.)

Matney - Cross by Mr. Chini che

1 Q. And sometimes that source of information is a
2 confidential informant; right?

3 A. Yes, sir.

4 Q. And if it's a confidential informant, you've got to
5 ensure to the judge that this informant is reliable and he or
6 she's been proven to be reliable in the past; isn't that right?

7 A. Yes, sir.

8 Q. Okay. And so, when you get a search warrant on a home,
9 let's say in Lake Cormorant, you've got to describe the
10 address, don't you?

11 A. Yes, sir.

12 Q. You have to describe the color of the home?

13 A. Yes, sir.

14 Q. You have to describe, if you know, how many bedrooms are
15 in there; right?

16 A. (Nods head up and down.)

17 Q. And if you and other agents get a search warrant on a
18 home at, say, 123 Main Street and you arrive at that home and
19 you notice once you arrive that there is a building -- an
20 outbuilding, a shed in the back, you can't search that shed,
21 can you? Not until you get another search warrant?

22 A. Correct.

23 Q. Okay. And that's because that back shed wasn't known to
24 you at the time you applied for the search warrant; right?

25 A. Yes, sir.

Matney - Cross by Mr. Chini che

1 Q. And so, legally, you've got to go get a second search
2 warrant or a subsequent search warrant to be able to search
3 that outbuilding?

4 A. Yes, sir.

5 Q. And then, at that point, you've got to have probable
6 cause, and you've got to state with particularity the building
7 you want to search or seize; isn't that right?

8 A. Yes, sir, but there's some exceptions to that. I mean,
9 if we say on the property -- any buildings on the property
10 within -- located within the range of that house, you know,
11 that may be included in the search warrant, but it's not -- not
12 necessarily the case all of the time.

13 Q. Yes. Yes. I agree.

14 A. Yes, sir.

15 Q. And so, when you are seeking a search warrant on a phone,
16 you've got to be particular about that phone. You've got to --
17 if you're going to the magistrate and you want to search
18 Mr. Smith's iPhone 14, you've got to put that in the search
19 warrant application, don't you?

20 A. Yes, sir.

21 Q. And you've got to indicate to the magistrate judge that
22 there's a reason why you want to get into that iPhone 14. In
23 other words, you've seen it as part of the crime or you have a
24 confidential informant that is indicating to you Mr. Smith,
25 every time he orders drugs from California, he uses his iPhone

Matney - Cross by Mr. Chiniche

1 14, right?

2 A. Yes, sir. And we're -- so I'm clear, we're speaking
3 about having possession of the phone and wanting to get inside
4 of it; correct?

5 Q. Well, even if you don't have possession of that phone.
6 If you want to -- if you want to seize a phone or if you know
7 that there was a phone that was used by a particular suspect,
8 you've got to be specific; right?

9 A. Yes, sir.

10 Q. Okay. And you name that phone. You give as many
11 particular aspects of the asset you're going after to search;
12 right?

13 A. Yes, sir.

14 Q. Okay. And so this burglary at the Lake Cormorant post
15 office occurred February 5th, 2018?

16 A. Yes, sir, I believe.

17 Q. On or about. And, at that time, you and other agents
18 really had no suspects other than --

19 A. Yes, sir.

20 Q. Is that right? You had what Mr. Cobbs, the victim, was
21 telling you --

22 A. Yes, sir.

23 Q. -- right? And then later you all learn that there may
24 have been an eyewitness; is that right?

25 A. Yes, sir.

Matney - Cross by Mr. Chini che

1 Q. Is that how the timeline goes? You talked to Mr. Cobbs.
2 The next break in the case was you learned that there was an
3 eyewitness or --

4 A. I think that was after we discovered the video.

5 Q. The video?

6 A. Yes, sir.

7 Q. Can you give me a timeline on when you discovered the
8 video?

9 A. I think it was within a day or two after the robbery.

10 Q. Okay.

11 A. It may have been sooner. I'm sorry.

12 Q. Okay. So after you had the video -- and you obtained the
13 video from a nearby business --

14 A. Yes, sir.

15 Q. -- is that right?

16 A. The farm -- it's a farm office.

17 Q. Farm office?

18 A. Yes, sir.

19 Q. And then when did you obtain or learn about a potential
20 eyewitness?

21 A. Oh, we learned about that from -- well, I believe it was
22 after the video -- we viewed the video.

23 Q. Okay. And so was the -- was learning about the
24 eyewitness before or after the geofence warrant?

25 A. Before.

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1 Q. Okay. All right. And then you went and got a geofence
2 warrant; is that right?

3 A. Yes, sir.

4 Q. We're going to talk about that in a minute.

5 A. That was on down the road, though. That was a little
6 ways past the initial investigation.

7 Q. That was in November --

8 A. Correct.

9 Q. -- 2018 --

10 A. Right.

11 Q. -- right? And so, after you got the geofence warrant and
12 you told Mr. Mims it came back, it identified two devices or
13 three devices?

14 A. Three devices.

15 Q. You got a response from Google that identified three
16 devices?

17 A. Right.

18 Q. And of those three, I believe the file says you and other
19 agents narrowed it down to two; is that right?

20 A. Yes, sir.

21 Q. And then, once you had identifiers, once those two
22 devices were identified with account users, you later went and
23 got other Google warrants; right?

24 A. Yes, sir. I -- Stephen Mathews did. He did the second
25 search warrant.

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1 Q. Right. And so Stephen Mathews got subsequent Google
2 search warrants that eventually, in the Government's position,
3 identified Defendant Smith and Defendant McThune1; is that
4 right?

5 A. Yes, sir.

6 Q. Is that the timeline that I've got? Okay. All right.
7 But we're here for the purposes of today of the Google -- of
8 the geofence warrant. You understand?

9 A. Yes, sir.

10 Q. Okay. All right.

11 MR. CHINICHE: Your Honor, if I may use the ELMO.

12 BY MR. CHINICHE:

13 Q. Well, Mr. Matney, let me ask you this. You filled out an
14 affidavit -- Application for a Search Warrant in this case
15 November 8th, 2018. Do you agree with that?

16 A. Yes, sir.

17 MR. CHINICHE: Your Honor, may I approach the witness?

18 THE COURT: You may.

19 BY MR. CHINICHE:

20 Q. Mr. Matney, will you take a look at this document. It is
21 part of the record at Document 74-2.

22 THE WITNESS: Your Honor, may I request to get my
23 glasses? I left them over there. I'm sorry.

24 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

25 THE WITNESS: Thank you. Okay. I'm sorry.

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1 **BY MR. CHINICHE:**

2 **Q.** Mr. Matney, do you see that document, and do you
3 recognize that document?

4 **A.** Yes, sir.

5 **Q.** And what is it, please, for the Court?

6 **A.** It's the Affidavit in Support of the Search Warrant
7 Application.

8 **MR. CHINICHE:** Your Honor, at this time, may I publish
9 this to the witness and to the Court?

10 **THE COURT:** Yes. To be clear, this is the affidavit
11 for the geofence warrant?

12 **MR. CHINICHE:** Yes, Your Honor.

13 **THE COURT:** Okay. Yes. Thank you.

14 **BY MR. CHINICHE:**

15 **Q.** Mr. Matney, this is your Affidavit in Support of the
16 Search Warrant; is that right?

17 **A.** Yes, sir.

18 **Q.** Okay. And it is -- it contains an Exhibit B, I believe,
19 but this is an eight-page document with your signature down at
20 the bottom November 8th, 2018; is that right?

21 **A.** Yes, sir.

22 **Q.** And you signed that in front of Judge Percy --

23 **A.** Yes, sir.

24 **Q.** -- is that right? Okay. And then you attached what's
25 called -- or Attachment A indicating the subject accounts and

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1 the execution of the warrant; is that right?

2 A. Yes, sir.

3 Q. And you give the geographical box of your geofence
4 location?

5 A. Yes, sir. Longitude and latitude.

6 Q. Okay. And you used this affidavit to get the geofence
7 warrant in question; is that right?

8 A. Yes, sir.

9 Q. All right. And so, in this warrant, you indicate what
10 your experience is; right?

11 A. Yes, sir.

12 Q. The jurisdiction that you -- and the authority you have
13 to issue that warrant; is that right?

14 A. Yes, sir.

15 Q. And this was your first geofence warrant?

16 A. Correct.

17 Q. And you and Stephen Mathews worked on this, the language
18 that's in here; is that right?

19 A. Yes, sir.

20 Q. Okay. And so, in the background section, you indicate to
21 Judge -- to Judge Percy that you seek information regarding a
22 cellular telephone, mobile telephone, and you explain that's a
23 handheld device; is that right?

24 A. Yes, sir.

25 Q. Then you include in Paragraph 7 that Google is a company

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1 with which -- that provides electronic communications to its
2 subscribers; is that right?

3 A. Correct.

4 Q. Including e-mail services. You indicate in here that
5 "Google allows subscribers to obtain e-mail accounts at the
6 domain name gmail.com or google.com. Subscribers obtain an
7 account by registering that with Google." Is that right?

8 A. Yes, sir.

9 Q. "A subscriber using the provider's service can access his
10 or her e-mail account from any computer connected to the
11 Internet"?

12 A. Yes, sir.

13 Q. You indicate in Paragraph 8 that Google has developed a
14 system for collecting location data, not only for Android users
15 but non-Android devices, "if the device is registered to a
16 Google account and the user has location services enabled." Is
17 that right?

18 A. Yes, sir.

19 Q. So I take it that this is language that you all are
20 getting from -- probably from other agents in the field. I
21 mean, you didn't come up with this language. This is something
22 you're borrowing from the Government at large; is that right?

23 A. Yes, sir. We're conferring with other people.

24 Q. Right. And this is a fairly new technology that you all
25 are employing in November of 2018; is that right?

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1 A. Correct.

2 Q. Is it fair to say, Inspector, that at the time you went
3 to get this search warrant that you weren't real familiar with
4 the technology or the science behind how this information is
5 obtained?

6 A. Yes, sir. That's correct.

7 Q. Okay. It's kind of learning as you go; is that right?

8 A. Yes, sir.

9 Q. You indicate that "Location data can assist investigators
10 in understanding a fuller geographic picture and timeline and
11 may tend to identify potential witnesses as possibly
12 inculpatting or exculpatting account owners." Right? That's all
13 in there; is that right?

14 A. Correct.

15 Q. And so you're asking -- you've drawn in the exhibit a
16 geographic location. You're asking -- you're sending some GPS
17 coordinates, and you're asking for devices that are within that
18 geographical area; is that right?

19 A. Yes, sir.

20 Q. Okay. That's -- you do have an understanding of that;
21 right?

22 A. Yes, sir.

23 Q. You understand that that's what you're hoping to obtain?

24 A. Right. That's the area that we put in there when we
25 requested from Google the information.

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1 Q. Right. So here comes the probable cause statement.
2 We've got to establish probable cause; right? And so you put
3 in the facts and circumstances that you want Judge Percy to
4 rely on before he issues this geofence warrant; is that right?

5 A. Yes, sir.

6 Q. And in the Probable Cause Statement, you talk about the
7 date of the crime, February 5th. It happened around 5:25.
8 You're including information from the victim, right, victim
9 Cobbs, which you've seen on video; is that right?

10 A. Yes, sir.

11 Q. You identify -- you identify a maroon Hyundai Elantra and
12 you identify a large white SUV, a GMC Yukon; is that right?

13 A. Yes, sir.

14 Q. And then here in Paragraph 16, "Postal inspectors
15 conducted a detailed review of the video surveillance, and it
16 appears the robbery suspect is possibly using a cellular device
17 both before and after the robbery occurs."

18 A. Yes, sir.

19 Q. Now, that is -- Paragraph 16, that is typed by you or by
20 you and Stephen Mathews; is that right?

21 A. Correct.

22 Q. That's not form language; right?

23 A. Correct.

24 Q. Okay. Couple of questions. Did you show Judge Percy the
25 video that you were relying on when you went to him to get this

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1 application signed?

2 A. No, sir.

3 Q. Okay. So Judge Percy relied just on what I've got here
4 in front of me; is that right?

5 A. Yes, sir.

6 Q. Okay. The -- and I want to make sure that the victim,
7 Mr. Cobbs, he doesn't indicate to you at all that there's a
8 cell phone involved by the assailant, does he?

9 A. No, sir.

10 Q. Okay. And it's nowhere in -- it's nowhere in a statement
11 that he gave or a report that you all have for Mr. Cobbs that
12 the assailant used a cell phone?

13 A. Correct.

14 Q. Okay.

15 A. But it was indicative during the video, too, that he was
16 nowhere near when we saw the assailant using -- when we
17 possibly thought the assailant was using a cell phone.

18 Q. To be clear, the only suggestion that the assailant used
19 a cell phone is what you saw or you perceived to observe in the
20 video?

21 A. Yes, sir.

22 Q. Okay. So there's no other source. It's just what we saw
23 and what the Court has seen this morning?

24 A. Correct.

25 Q. And then in -- here in Paragraph 21, you indicate -- and

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1 this is from the Evidence, Fruits, and Instrumentalities. I
2 realize this is a form, but you indicate, "The information
3 sought from Google regarding the subject accounts, specified in
4 Section II of Attachment A to the proposed warrant."

5 All right. So let me stop there. What you're saying is
6 the information sought from Google is in Section II of
7 Attachment A. So, if I flip to Attachment A, I've got
8 Attachment A, Section I. It's this -- this is the subject of
9 your warrant or application; is that right?

10 A. Yes, sir.

11 Q. Okay. "To the proposed warrant, will identify which
12 cellular devices were near the location where the robbery took
13 place and may assist law enforcement in determining which
14 persons were present or involved with the robbery under
15 investigation. The requested information includes: Location
16 information. All location data, whether derived from GPS data,
17 cell site/cell tower triangulation, and precision measurement
18 information, such as timing advance or per call measurement
19 data and Wi-Fi location, including the GPS coordinates."

20 So, in here, you're asking Google to provide location
21 information, all location data; is that right?

22 A. Yes, sir.

23 Q. All location. You're not limiting it in any way; is that
24 right?

25 A. I think it's related back to the Attachment A in the

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1 previous Paragraph 21 that says within the parameters that we
2 set forth.

3 Q. Sure.

4 A. Yes, sir.

5 Q. I understand. It's within that parameters?

6 A. Yes, sir.

7 Q. And we can proceed under that understanding. But you're
8 asking for all location data, all location data that Google has
9 in its system that it has obtained, whether derived from GPS,
10 cell tower triangulation, Wi-Fi location, or what's called
11 precision measurement information; is that right?

12 A. Yes, sir. Within the parameters that we set forth, yes,
13 sir.

14 Q. Within the parameters, right. And then you indicate,
15 "Each device corresponding to the location data to be provided
16 by Google will be identified only as a numerical identifier,
17 without any further content or information identifying the user
18 of a particular device. Law enforcement will analyze this
19 location data to identify users who may have witnessed or
20 participated in the subject offenses and will seek any
21 additional information regarding those devices through further
22 legal process." Is that right?

23 A. Yes, sir. That's correct.

24 Q. So you're telling Judge Percy in this application,
25 "Judge, I need all location data." Now, it's -- it's with

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1 respect to the four corners of this geofence that I, Inspector
2 Matney, has drawn?

3 A. Yes, sir.

4 Q. And it's for a time frame, 5:00 p.m. Central to 6:00 p.m.
5 Central, on February 5th; right?

6 A. Yes, sir.

7 Q. And you're indicating to him that, once I get the
8 location information of all of this data that is going to
9 include every device that fits this criteria, once I get that
10 information, I'm not going to know who owns the account. I'm
11 not going to be able to identify suspects; right?

12 A. Correct.

13 Q. But we're going to take that data, and we will come back
14 to the Court, and we will get, through further legal process --

15 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, I object. He's added into the
16 question "come back to the Court." That's not what it says.

17 **THE COURT:** It is not what it says, but you are free
18 to cross-examine.

19 **BY MR. CHINICHE:**

20 Q. Okay. You indicate "Law enforcement will analyze this
21 location to identify users who have witnessed or participated
22 in the subject and will seek any additional information
23 regarding those devices through further legal process."

24 All right. What did you mean by that sentence?

25 A. Basically whatever process we have to go through,

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1 whatever Google requests for us to do in order to obtain
2 additional information.

3 Q. But did you under -- didn't you understand that you were
4 going to get more data than the number of suspects?

5 A. That was our hope, yes, sir.

6 Q. And you understood that the -- or maybe you didn't. I
7 don't know. You tell me -- that the initial data that you were
8 going to get wasn't going to be anonymous?

9 A. I'm not aware of their process and how they reveal the
10 information that we're requesting --

11 Q. Okay.

12 A. -- until -- until I get it.

13 Q. Okay. But you understood that -- in this application to
14 Judge Percy that you were -- you wanted a certain amount of
15 data; that it was going to be anonymous; and that through
16 further legal process, you would narrow it down. Right?

17 A. I didn't indicate how much information we were
18 requesting. Just requesting information that fit within those
19 parameters.

20 Q. Okay. And so we get to the conclusion. And this
21 application or affidavit was approved on November the 8th,
22 2018; is that right?

23 A. Yes, sir.

24 Q. There's another document that we have used in the motion
25 to suppress.

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1 **MR. CHINICHE:** Mr. Mims.

2 (CONFERRING OFF THE RECORD.)

3 **BY MR. CHINICHE:**

4 **Q.** Inspector Matney --

5 **A.** Yes, sir.

6 **Q.** -- we've got Paragraph 21 here, and then this is -- this
7 is Document 74-4. This is part of an exhibit, Mr. McInvaille's
8 report. And this is Information, Number II. And I realize you
9 didn't draw this, but have you seen this? Do you understand --

10 **A.** Yes, sir, I have.

11 **Q.** Do you understand what's indicated here? Step 1, Step 2,
12 and Step 3; is that right?

13 **A.** Yes, sir.

14 **Q.** Is that right?

15 **A.** Yes, sir.

16 **MR. MIMS:** Excuse me one second. If I might just
17 clarify just to make sure that everybody's on the same page.
18 What Mr. Chiniche is putting up there actually comes from the
19 search warrant. It's part of their expert report, but that II,
20 Information to be Provided by the Provider, is part of the
21 search warrant. Yes, ma'am. I just wanted to make sure we
22 were all looking at the same thing.

23 **MR. CHINICHE:** Thank you, Mr. Mims.

24 **BY MR. CHINICHE:**

25 **Q.** And so, Inspector Matney, 74-4 here and this portion

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1 underneath Figure 1, that is -- that is a copy of the search
2 warrant that you actually issued to Google for the geofence; is
3 that right?

4 A. Correct.

5 Q. So this is language that you typed up because you put in
6 the parameters between 5:00 p.m. Central Time and 6:00 p.m.
7 Central Time; right?

8 A. I did not type it up, but, yes, sir, that is correct
9 information.

10 Q. Okay. You sent it to Google through the portal; right?

11 A. Yes, sir.

12 Q. And is there a reason why there's -- there's more
13 language in the actual search warrant than you applied for when
14 you went to Magistrate Percy?

15 A. I think, as an investigation goes, you're trying to
16 narrow down the information that you're looking for, and that's
17 why it got more detailed as we went.

18 Q. Okay. But you agree that these are two different -- two
19 different written documents; is that right?

20 A. Yes, sir.

21 Q. Okay. All right. So, in 74-4, we see the location
22 information you're asking Google to provide, and then also in
23 Step 1, "Any user and each device corresponding to the location
24 data to be provided."

25 All right. We've got Step 2 and Step 3. And I realize

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1 this is -- this is delineated for our purposes. It's what
2 we've been talking about. But, Inspector Matney, I want to
3 know if you agree that you all skipped Step 2 and went to --
4 straight to Step 3; is that right?

5 A. No, sir. We did Step 2.

6 Q. You did Step 2? So Step 1 is, in essence, getting the
7 raw data. Would you agree with that?

8 A. Yes, sir.

9 Q. Okay. Step 2 says, "For those accounts identified as
10 relevant to the ongoing investigation." So that means for
11 accounts identified as relevant. That means that you identify
12 as relevant or law enforcement identifies as relevant; right?

13 A. Through the analysis of the provided records that we
14 received, yes, sir.

15 Q. "And upon demand, the provider shall provide additional
16 location history outside of the predefined area -- shall
17 provide additional location history outside of the predefined
18 area for those relevant accounts to determine the path of
19 travel. This additional location history shall not exceed
20 60 minutes plus or minus the first and last timestamp
21 associated with the account in the initial data set. The
22 purpose of path of travel contextual location points is to
23 eliminate outlier points where, from the surrounding data, it
24 becomes clear the reported points are not indicative of the
25 device actually being within the scope of the warrant."

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1 That's Step 2; right?

2 A. Yes, sir, that's Step 2.

3 Q. All right. So "for those accounts identified as relevant
4 to the ongoing investigation through an analysis of provided
5 records." That means you or your agents determined that are
6 relevant through the provided records in Step 1 that are
7 anonymous?

8 A. They're identified as device numbers. They're not -- so,
9 yeah, we don't have the information to back up the cell phone,
10 but they are identified as a number.

11 Q. They're identified as a number?

12 A. Yes, sir.

13 Q. The date and the time is provided --

14 A. Yes, sir.

15 Q. -- by Google? And they draw a radius. We'll explain
16 later; right?

17 A. Yes, sir.

18 Q. And they indicate whether they're within the geofence or
19 without the -- or outside of the geofence, don't they?

20 A. Yes, sir.

21 Q. Okay. So you're obtaining data that -- from Google
22 that's outside of the geofence; isn't that right?

23 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, I object to the question.

24 That's not accurate as to what Google does. That's something
25 more to get into with the expert later, but that's -- Google

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1 does not provide them information that's outside the geofence.

2 **MR. CHINICHE:** Your Honor, I would --

3 **THE COURT:** It's overruled. You may ask your
4 question.

5 **BY MR. CHINICHE:**

6 **Q.** What is your understanding, Agent Matney?

7 **A.** My understanding is that, when we request the
8 information, we request it within the parameters, and also, as
9 you see in that portion, it says to determine path of travel.
10 So, at that point, we -- it's a possibility that it could be
11 outside of those parameters at that time.

12 **Q.** Exactly. Thank you. Thank you. And so you, as agents,
13 once you get this raw data and the path of travel, assists you
14 in figuring out who was at that location; right?

15 **A.** Indicated by what was within the parameters at the time,
16 yes, sir.

17 **Q.** Right. But there's a -- but you recognize the
18 possibility that some of the data is outside the geofence.
19 Step Number 3, "For those accounts identified as relevant to
20 the ongoing investigation through an analysis of provided
21 records, and upon demand, the provider shall provide the
22 subscriber's information for those relevant accounts to include
23 the subscriber's name" --

24 **A.** Sir, can you move the sheet? I'm sorry.

25 **Q.** I'm sorry.

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1 A. Thank you.

2 Q. Step 3 is the money step. That's where you get, right,
3 the subscriber's name, e-mail address, the services subscribed
4 to -- so if it's an AT&T, C Spire; right? -- the last six
5 months of IP history and the SMS account number and the
6 registered IP address; right? Step 3 is the money -- that's
7 where you get the identifiers, the account holder for that
8 particular device?

9 A. Related to the device ID, yes, sir.

10 Q. Right. Okay. So my question is if -- you indicate to
11 Judge Percy that "Law enforcement" -- that's you -- "will
12 analyze the location data to identify users who may have
13 witnessed or participated in the subject offense and will seek
14 additional information regarding those devices through further
15 legal process."

16 So what I'm telling you is, we all know that you -- you
17 obtained anonymous data in Step 1, and then you obtained the
18 account e-mail address, the subscriber's name in Step 3; right?

19 A. Yes, sir.

20 Q. You obtained Step 3 information, and you did so without
21 further legal process?

22 MR. MIMS: Your Honor, again, I'm going to object.
23 That goes to a legal conclusion of what this says. It's to
24 further the process. That's part of our issues. It's really
25 not the agent's factual issue. It's a legal argument between

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1 the Government and the defense.

2 **MR. CHINICHE:** Okay. I'm not going to concede that
3 point but --

4 **BY MR. CHINICHE:**

5 **Q.** Inspector Matney, you received a letter from Google,
6 right, dated May 30th, 2019?

7 **A.** Yes, sir.

8 **Q.** And this -- this is Google's response; right? And this
9 is -- this is -- is this the Step 2 --

10 **A.** Yes, sir.

11 **Q.** -- that you obtained that was on your computer right
12 before you got injured?

13 **A.** Correct.

14 **Q.** Okay. All right. This letter from Google indicates that
15 they are responding to the search warrant dated November 8th,
16 2018; isn't that correct?

17 **A.** Yes, sir.

18 **Q.** So you only got one geofence warrant; isn't that correct?

19 **A.** Yes, sir.

20 **Q.** And you did so on November 8th, 2018 --

21 **A.** Correct.

22 **Q.** -- is that right? So you got a response from Google
23 without further legal process; right? Because you only got one
24 geofence warrant November 8th, 2018; isn't that correct, Agent?

25 **A.** Yes, sir. The warrant was on November 8th.

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1 **THE COURT:** I'm sorry. I didn't hear your response.

2 **THE WITNESS:** Yes, ma'am. The warrant was on
3 November 8th.

4 **THE COURT:** Okay. I might ask you to speak a little
5 closer to the microphone too.

6 **THE WITNESS:** Yes, ma'am.

7 **BY MR. CHINICHE:**

8 **Q.** Okay. So, although this is a rural area, there are other
9 businesses in the -- at this intersection; right?

10 **A.** Yes, sir.

11 **Q.** We've got a farm business where you obtained a video;
12 right?

13 **A.** Yes, sir.

14 **Q.** We saw -- in addition to the white SUV and the red
15 Hyundai Sonata --

16 **A.** Elantra.

17 **Q.** We're not conceding that's what it is, but if you say
18 that's what it is. So, in addition to those two cars, we see
19 other vehicles passing through; right?

20 **A.** Correct.

21 **Q.** On the video, I saw a gentleman walking around the
22 building.

23 **A.** At the very beginning?

24 **Q.** At the very beginning.

25 **A.** Yes, sir.

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1 Q. He was a white gentleman; right? The victim, Mr. Cobbs,
2 he had a cell phone based on his own admission to you, didn't
3 he?

4 A. Yes, sir.

5 Q. And he indicated that, right after the assault, he called
6 his wife, and then he called U.S. Postal Service?

7 A. Yes, sir.

8 Q. But none of those individuals that I just mentioned came
9 back as a hit on your geofence warrant, did it?

10 A. No, sir.

11 Q. And we've got businesses nearby. None of those came
12 back, did they?

13 A. Yes, sir. But I'm not aware if anybody was in those
14 businesses at the time.

15 Q. Okay. So do you understand -- and if you don't, that's
16 fine -- that the geofence warrant is very -- I'm sorry -- the
17 geofence warrant for Google to return back data, we're talking
18 about a population of people; right? We're talking about
19 people that, number one, have cell phones; right?

20 A. (Nods head up and down.)

21 Q. They've got to have a cell phone. If they don't have a
22 cell phone, the geofence doesn't work; is that right?

23 A. Correct.

24 Q. Not only do they have to have a cell phone, but they have
25 to have a Google account that's accessed or utilized on that

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1 cell phone; right?

2 A. Correct.

3 Q. Now, once they have a Google account, they have to have
4 the ability for location services; right?

5 A. Selected on your phone, yes, sir, from what I understand.

6 Q. It has to be accessible; right?

7 A. Yes, sir.

8 Q. But you didn't put any of that in your application to
9 Judge Percy, did you?

10 A. No, sir.

11 Q. And that's because y'all didn't know who it was. You
12 didn't have account names. You didn't have account numbers.
13 Right?

14 A. That's incorrect. It wasn't because I didn't know who it
15 was. It was simply because that was the process that we
16 determined we needed to request information via the search
17 warrant.

18 Q. I know. But if you're going to Judge Percy and you're
19 telling him that you need a geofence warrant, you're not being
20 particular. Because what you could say is -- what you have to
21 say, the defense argues, is you have got to be particular about
22 that warrant.

23 You've got to tell Judge Percy that we -- the suspect
24 we're identifying, he's got a cell phone, he's got Google on
25 that cell phone, he's got location services enabled on that

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1 cell phone, and we believe it was part of the crime. Not just
2 that he used his cell phone.

3 Because you knew in the video -- you knew before you got
4 the video that Agent -- that the victim, Cobbs, he had a cell
5 phone. So your warrant is vague, was it not?

6 A. It was particular in how we requested the information
7 based on the lat and long of the area that we were looking at.

8 Q. Right. You knew where a crime had been committed?

9 A. Yes, sir.

10 Q. And you could draw a box around that?

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. But that's all you had. Unlike in the situation when
13 you're going to get a cell phone, you get -- you get the make,
14 the model, the serial number. I've seen serial numbers in
15 search warrants. I've seen the telephone number. You know,
16 we've got all kinds of information.

17 But in this warrant, your application to Judge Percy was,
18 I need all data that returns a hit within this four corners of
19 a geofence, and then, once I get that data, I'll come back --
20 well, that's a dispute -- but through further legal process, we
21 will narrow it down.

22 Because, in some cases, you can go to -- can you not --
23 you can go to the magistrate and say, "Jamarr Smith was
24 involved in this crime or Gilbert McThunel was involved in this
25 crime, we believe, and here's his account number. We need all

Matney - Cross by Mr. Chiniche

1 of the data from his e-mail address. And his e-mail address is
2 such and such at gmail.com." Right?

3 A. Only if we indicate probable cause with that information.

4 Q. Exactly. But you didn't have probable cause with respect
5 to the geofence other than a crime was committed within the
6 four area corners of this geofence; right?

7 A. Right. We didn't have a specific phone at a certain
8 time. We were -- we were basing it on the video that we saw.

9 Q. But there's no way you could tell by looking at the video
10 that the suspect had a Google account, location services turned
11 on, et cetera, that would give you an indication of why you
12 need this information from Google?

13 A. It was probable cause, yes, sir.

14 Q. Well, yeah. I mean, you've got to have a crime that's
15 been committed. Otherwise, you can't get a warrant. I get
16 that.

17 A. Yes, sir.

18 Q. Yeah. The geofence -- let's just be clear, too, for the
19 Court. The geofence only returns devices. It doesn't indicate
20 communication, does it? It doesn't record phone calls, does
21 it?

22 A. Correct.

23 Q. You can't tell whether that phone was making phone calls
24 or texts or anything; right?

25 A. Correct.

Matney - Cross by Mr. Lewis

1 Q. It's just a device location?

2 A. Based on the geofence request, yes, sir.

3 Q. Right.

4 MR. CHINICHE: Your Honor, if I may have just a
5 moment.

6 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

7 (CONFERRING OFF THE RECORD.)

8 MR. CHINICHE: I have no further questions. Thank
9 you.

10 THE COURT: Any questions, Mr. Lewis?

11 MR. LEWIS: I'm just going to ask a couple, Your
12 Honor, if I may.

13 CROSS-EXAMINATION

14 BY MR. LEWIS:

15 Q. Hi, Inspector Matney. Goodloe Lewis. Let me make sure I
16 understand. You did use some sort of form for this affidavit
17 that you gave to the judge; correct?

18 A. I'm sorry. What do you mean, sir?

19 Q. Like a go-by?

20 A. Yes, sir.

21 Q. Okay. So somebody else had done one. You took that,
22 pulled out what you needed, and put into your affidavit;
23 correct?

24 A. Well, Stephen Mathews did.

25 Q. Okay. He prepared the affidavit?

Matney - Cross by Mr. Lewis

1 A. Yes, sir. We reviewed it together prior to taking it to
2 the judge.

3 Q. Had you been told that you needed to have in the
4 affidavit for a geofence warrant that a suspect was using a
5 phone at the time?

6 A. I believe we reached out to people for assistance, other
7 inspectors, other law enforcement agencies, to determine the
8 best tool to use to find information.

9 Q. And they told you it was important to have in that
10 affidavit that somebody was using a phone at the time of the
11 crime?

12 A. Yes, sir. That was part of the requirement for the
13 search warrant.

14 Q. Just a few more questions just to make sure I'm clear.
15 As Mr. Chiniche asked you, what Google would send back to you
16 would not tell you if somebody was using the phone or texting,
17 in other words, making a phone call or texting at the time;
18 correct?

19 A. Correct.

20 Q. All it would tell you is whether they had location
21 services activated; correct?

22 A. It would indicate a device, yes, sir.

23 Q. Had location services?

24 A. Had location services.

25 Q. You had no idea whether any of these suspects had

Matney - Redirect

1 location services activated at anytime; correct?

2 A. No, sir.

3 Q. Okay. Do you remember the names of these other
4 inspectors who you watched the video with?

5 A. The video was -- it was viewed in different locations and
6 discussed over the phone as well, but, I mean, initially, it
7 was Inspector Dwayne Martin and I that went and recovered --
8 excuse me -- the video.

9 Q. Well, you said that you had some assistance in
10 interpreting the video. I just want to know the names of who
11 assisted you in interpreting the video.

12 A. No, I had no assistance in interpreting the video. That
13 was my own interpretation.

14 Q. Okay.

15 MR. LEWIS: Thank you, Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: Mr. Travis?

17 MR. TRAVIS: No questions. Thank you, Your Honor.

18 THE COURT: Thank you.

19 Mr. Mims, redirect?

20 MR. MIMS: Yes, ma'am.

21 REDIRECT EXAMINATION

22 BY MR. MIMS:

23 Q. Inspector Matney, I just have a few follow-up questions.
24 Let's go back to the topic of particularity for a second. I'm
25 going to use -- I'm going to use my copy here because I've

Matney - Redirect

1 drawn some lines on it, but this, again, is the Affidavit in
2 Support of Search Warrant that you submitted; correct?

3 A. Correct.

4 Q. Okay. And in that affidavit, in Introduction, does it
5 say you were seeking Application for a Search Warrant for
6 information maintained on servers controlled by Google?

7 A. Correct.

8 Q. Okay. And it says for location data associated with a
9 particular location at a particular time as set forth in
10 Section I, Attachment A; correct?

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. And then in Section I, Attachment A, that's where, again,
13 it says the warrant is directed to Google; right?

14 A. Correct.

15 Q. And it applies to content and other information within
16 the provider's possession, control, and custody; right?

17 A. Yes, sir.

18 Q. Within the geographical region. And that's this box that
19 you've drawn around the post office; right?

20 A. Yes, sir.

21 Q. Okay. So that's what you're searching. You're searching
22 what -- does Google have information within this box?

23 A. Correct.

24 Q. Now, the search warrant -- this is a copy of the Search
25 and Seizure Warrant signed by Judge Percy; right?

Matney - Redirect

1 A. Yes, sir.

2 Q. Okay. And as part of it was this Document 74-2 that was
3 part of the record here, which is your affidavit with the
4 Attachment A at the back; right?

5 A. Yes, sir.

6 Q. Okay. There's also -- as we see in Attachment A, there
7 is paragraph Roman Numeral I. There's also in it -- I think it
8 was just maybe inadvertently left off of the document attached
9 to the court file in this motion, but this Roman Numeral II,
10 was that not part of the same affidavit?

11 A. Yes, sir.

12 Q. Okay. And that's what actually sets forth the three-step
13 process that you were asked about earlier; correct?

14 A. Yes, sir.

15 Q. So, all of this, this that includes Roman Numeral II,
16 that was all part of the affidavit --

17 A. Yes, sir.

18 Q. -- that was presented to Judge Percy; correct?

19 A. Correct.

20 Q. That he signed off on the warrant?

21 A. Correct.

22 Q. Okay. Was this information submitted to Google as part
23 of the portal? What do you send to Google?

24 A. The search warrant.

25 Q. Okay. Do you do just the search warrant, or do you also

Matney - Redirect

1 send them the part of Attachment A?

2 A. Part of Attachment A as well.

3 Q. Because they have to have Attachment A to see the box;
4 right?

5 A. Yes sir. The parameters of longitude and latitude.

6 Q. And Attachment A also includes this Roman Numeral II;
7 correct?

8 A. Yes, sir.

9 Q. And in response to that, you got back over time three
10 responses; right?

11 A. Yes, sir.

12 Q. Now, the first response -- and I don't -- I can't find
13 the actual letter. It's back at the office. Apparently, I
14 didn't clip it to this. But the first response you get from
15 Google has the initial hits; right?

16 A. Yes, sir.

17 Q. But they're anonymous; right?

18 A. I'm sorry. They're --

19 Q. They're anonymous?

20 A. Yes, sir.

21 Q. No identifiers?

22 A. Correct.

23 Q. Okay. And then, in Step 2, you get the letter that was
24 referred to earlier. This is dated May 30th; is that right?

25 A. Yes, sir.

Matney - Redirect

1 Q. And then in Step 3 is the letter dated June 10th. And
2 that's where you get the actual information of whose devices
3 these belong to; right?

4 A. Yes, sir.

5 Q. And that is all based on one search warrant; right?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. That you presented to Google?

8 A. (Nods head up and down.)

9 Q. Yes?

10 A. Based on the information, yes, sir, that they supplied
11 me.

12 Q. And that was signed off on by Judge Percy?

13 A. Yes, sir.

14 MR. MIMS: Your Honor, may I have one second to confer
15 with co-counsel -- or opposing counsel over here?

16 THE COURT: Yes.

17 (CONFERRING OFF THE RECORD.)

18 MR. MIMS: Your Honor, this page here that I have on
19 the screen that's marked Roman Numeral II, that's actually part
20 of the affidavit. It's part of Attachment A. I think it was
21 just inadvertently left off of the Exhibit 70 -- what number
22 was it? 70 -- Document Number 74-2, part of the motion.

23 And, Your Honor, because that's part of that same
24 affidavit and part of that same Attachment A, I would like to
25 include this as Government's Exhibit G-2.

1 **MR. CHINICHE:** No objection.

2 **THE COURT:** Thank you. That's quite important.

3 So, in the affidavit in Paragraph 21, I think for the
4 first time I see reference to Section II of Attachment A. And
5 it's your contention that the document that I, frankly, have
6 attached to the search warrant is, in fact, supposed to be
7 attached to the affidavit?

8 **MR. MIMS:** Yes, Your Honor.

9 (CONFERRING OFF THE RECORD.)

10 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, I'm going to put the exhibit
11 sticker on the back so that we can copy the front.

12 Is that what you were asking?

13 **MR. CHINICHE:** Yes.

14 (EXHIBIT NO. G-2 ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

15 **MR. MIMS:** Okay. Your Honor, I have no further
16 questions of Inspector Matney.

17 **THE COURT:** So the affidavit has been admitted. The
18 search warrant has not; is that correct?

19 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, the search warrant is already
20 in the record as an attachment to their motion.

21 **THE COURT:** Their motion.

22 **MR. MIMS:** And that was Document 74-2.

23 **THE COURT:** For clarification, is the search warrant a
24 one-page document with no attachments to it?

25 **MR. MIMS:** Well, actually, Your Honor, I misspoke a

1 minute ago. It's the affidavit that is Document 74-2. The
2 search warrant -- I'm not certain if it's --

3 **MR. LEWIS:** Your Honor, I believe what -- yes, the
4 search warrant is a one-page document. The search warrant
5 references the application as an attachment, and so it did get
6 kind of jumbled up in the record. But I believe that's
7 correct, what I just said, and, therefore, that page that
8 didn't make it into the -- that actually should have been on
9 the back of the application which is attached to the search
10 warrant, if that helps.

11 **THE COURT:** Thank you. Okay.

12 **MR. MIMS:** And, Your Honor, we also, of course, have
13 the G-1, but since we're probably going to use it again, I'm
14 just going to let Ms. Bailey continue to maintain it for now.

15 **COURTROOM DEPUTY:** So G-2 is just this one page?

16 **MR. MIMS:** Yeah, just one page is G-2.

17 And, Your Honor, we have no further questions of
18 Inspector Matney.

19 **THE COURT:** Counselors, if you will give me just a
20 second, I want to review some of my notes.

21 Let me ask you about the availability of our witnesses
22 this afternoon. Obviously going to take this afternoon. Is
23 this witness available this afternoon?

24 **MR. MIMS:** Yes, Your Honor.

25 **THE COURT:** And your expert is available this

1 afternoon?

2 **MR. CHINICHE:** Yes, Your Honor.

3 **MR. MIMS:** And, Your Honor, I have one more witness
4 too, and he's available as well.

5 **THE COURT:** Okay. Good.

6 Counselors, I want to ask him some questions, but I
7 will give you both an opportunity to follow up.

8 Mr. Matney, I can't place my hands on it right now,
9 but somewhere in the documentation I see notes that refer to
10 perhaps you had some phone conversations with Google after you
11 received the list of device numbers; is that correct?

12 **THE WITNESS:** Yes, ma'am. That's correct.

13 **THE COURT:** Can you explain those phone conversations
14 and the questions and what, if anything, that -- in those
15 conversations, what did that lead to?

16 **THE WITNESS:** Yes, ma'am, I remember. It was a -- it
17 was a phone conversation I had with them after I received the
18 initial information of the device IDs to determine what they
19 needed next and how I needed to proceed with the information
20 that I was requesting.

21 **THE COURT:** None of that's in writing?

22 **THE WITNESS:** No, ma'am.

23 **THE COURT:** Okay.

24 **THE WITNESS:** Other than the e-mails that I sent to
25 Stephen Mathews advising him that I received the information

1 and was proceeding.

2 **THE COURT:** Is it my understanding that you received
3 information back on three devices? You narrowed it to two, but
4 when you -- when Step 3 was performed by Google, did you
5 actually get information on all three devices?

6 **THE WITNESS:** Yes, ma'am. That was my understanding,
7 but at that point, that was when I was in training. So that
8 was something that Stephen Mathews received.

9 **THE COURT:** Do you know why they sent you three pieces
10 of information on three identified device numbers versus the
11 two that it had been narrowed to in Step 2?

12 **THE WITNESS:** Yes, ma'am. Because there were three
13 device IDs that were indicated within the parameters of the
14 initial step.

15 **THE COURT:** And why did you narrow to two?

16 **THE WITNESS:** That's going to be Stephen Mathews. I
17 know the answer to that, but it was him that received that
18 information. I was told that one of them indicated it was not
19 an individual. It belonged to a company.

20 **THE COURT:** From your perspective, can you tell me why
21 this case took from 2018 until 2023?

22 **THE WITNESS:** I think the longest part was the
23 investigation -- initial investigation. We -- we did searches
24 of video within businesses within the area. We conferred with
25 local law enforcement. We -- we talked to witnesses. We did

1 surveillance, up until the point where we finally -- it was
2 determined that this was a route that we could take to find
3 additional information. It wasn't until nine months later
4 after the initial investigation that we determined that
5 information.

6 Also, as that information was coming the second and
7 third phase, that's when I left for training, and that's when I
8 was shot. So when I was pulled out, I think it took time for
9 everybody to gather the information from my case to proceed.

10 **THE COURT:** The affidavit indicates that you're
11 seeking -- under Paragraph 21A, that you're seeking "all
12 location data, whether derived from GPS, cell site/cell tower
13 triangulation, or precision measurement." Do you know the
14 source of where the information of the three devices actually
15 came from?

16 **THE WITNESS:** No, ma'am, I don't know how Google came
17 up with that information.

18 **THE COURT:** Okay. In light of my questions, do you
19 have any questions of him, Mr. Mims?

20 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, I do not. I would state that
21 you asked him a question as to why did this take from 2018 to
22 2023. Certainly, as to the length of the investigation, Agent
23 Matney -- or Inspector Matney can answer that if he can. Part
24 of the delay was based on charging decision in the U.S.
25 Attorney's Office. That might be a better question for me if

1 the Court wants to hear it at the appropriate time.

2 THE COURT: Okay. Any questions from any three of you
3 in light of my questions?

4 MR. CHINICHE: No, Your Honor.

5 THE COURT: Thank you.

6 MR. TRAVIS: No thank you, Your Honor.

7 THE COURT: Okay. So I'm not going to finally
8 discharge you in case you need to return to the witness stand.
9 So I don't want you to have any conversations with anybody
10 about your testimony.

11 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

12 THE COURT: Okay. But you're released. You may step
13 down. Thank you.

14 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

15 THE COURT: Okay. We've hit it at -- right at 12:00.
16 Are your witnesses available now?

17 MR. MIMS: Yes.

18 THE COURT: What would be your best guess about the
19 length of their testimony?

20 MR. MIMS: I would expect Inspector Matney to be
21 fairly lengthy. A lot of it would duplicate -- I'm sorry --
22 Inspector Mathews. A lot of it would duplicate Inspector
23 Matney. And so I will cut out and shorten it to some extent,
24 but I still look for it to be probably, between all of us, an
25 hour.

Mathews - Direct

1 **THE COURT:** Okay. Let's take a lunch break then.
2 Okay? So we'll be in recess and back in session at 1:30.

3 (LUNCH RECESS TAKEN.)

4 **THE COURT:** Who would the Government call as its next
5 witness?

6 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, I call Stephen Mathews.

7 (OATH WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE COURTROOM DEPUTY.)

8 **THE COURT:** Counselors, I see that one of the
9 defendants is missing. May I proceed in his absence?

10 **MR. CHINICHE:** You may, Your Honor. It's my client,
11 Mr. McThune1.

12 **THE COURT:** Thank you.

13 **STEPHEN MATHEWS, GOVERNMENT'S WITNESS, AFTER BEING DULY SWORN,**
14 **WAS EXAMINED AND TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:**

15 **DIRECT EXAMINATION**

16 **BY MR. MIMS:**

17 **Q.** Mr. Mathews, would you state and spell your name for the
18 record, please.

19 **A.** Stephen, S-t-e-p-h-e-n, Mathews, M-a-t-h-e-w-s.

20 **Q.** Mr. Mathews, who are you employed by these days?

21 **A.** I'm employed by a company called Guidehouse. It's a
22 contract company that does consulting work.

23 **Q.** Okay. So you're a civilian now; right?

24 **A.** I am.

25 **Q.** What did you do prior to that?

Mathews - Direct

1 A. 29 years, I was in law enforcement; the last 19 as a
2 postal inspector.

3 Q. Okay. In 2018, were you with the U.S. Postal Inspection
4 Service?

5 A. Yes, sir, I was. I was a team leader, a supervisor,
6 stationed in the Mobile, Alabama, office.

7 Q. Okay. When you say a team leader or supervisor, what
8 area did you supervise?

9 A. I had offices -- my Mobile office that I covered had
10 inspectors there that covered about the lower third of Alabama.
11 Had an office in Jackson, Mississippi, that I supervised that
12 covered basically the Southern District of Mississippi. And
13 then we had an office in Oxford, Mississippi, which basically
14 covered the Northern District of Mississippi.

15 Q. And was Inspector Todd Matney one of the inspectors that
16 worked under your supervision at that time?

17 A. Yes, sir, he was.

18 Q. What did you do prior -- you said 19 years of Postal
19 Inspection Service?

20 A. Yes, sir.

21 Q. What law enforcement experience did you have prior to
22 that?

23 A. Prior to that, six years with U.S. Probation here in the
24 Northern District of Mississippi, and then prior to that, four
25 years as a probation officer in Louisiana.

Mathews - Direct

1 Q. Okay. So let's talk about the training you received as a
2 federal agent. What kind of training did you get initially
3 when you became a federal agent?

4 A. It was in -- well, in 2001 when I became a postal
5 inspector, we had a 14-week academy in Potomac, Maryland, that
6 covered wide-range issues, you know, items including legal
7 aspects of the job.

8 Q. What about search warrants? Did you receive training on
9 search warrants at that time?

10 A. Yes, sir, I did. And we had continuing training, what
11 they call field legal training, every few years that would
12 cover search warrants or other developments that they thought
13 were appropriate.

14 Q. Okay. You had that -- that field training throughout
15 your career?

16 A. Yes, sir, I did.

17 Q. So, in regard to search warrants, what kind of training
18 did you receive? In other words, based on your training, what
19 was your understanding as to what you needed to do to obtain a
20 search warrant?

21 A. To obtain a search warrant, you just have to have --
22 establish probable cause -- that you believe that probable
23 cause has been established that a certain thing to be searched
24 will produce evidence of your crime.

25 Q. All right. As an agent, can you estimate how many search

Mathews - Direct

1 warrants you were involved in?

2 A. Hundreds.

3 Q. And explain, if you would, just in general -- we're going
4 to talk about this one -- this case in a few minutes, but just
5 in general, what would you do when you decided you needed a
6 search warrant in an investigation? How did that process work?

7 A. Well, during the course of my career, I've written
8 hundreds of search warrants, various different things, from
9 whether it was drug packages, money laundering, fraud,
10 robberies. It just kind of depends on -- it depended on what
11 you're exactly looking for.

12 The main basis of a search warrant is establishing what
13 happened and why you believe there's evidence that will be
14 recovered from the -- from that search that you're doing. So
15 you're basically just going through trying to play out your
16 evidence as to why you believe there's probable cause that
17 you'll find evidence from that search.

18 Q. In seeking search warrants, did you consult -- would you
19 consult with anybody as a general rule?

20 A. Oh, yes, sir, with just about all of them. You know, you
21 talk to other inspectors. You talk to other law enforcement
22 agents, especially if it's something that you didn't -- was
23 maybe new to you that you hadn't done before, you know, for the
24 technical aspects.

25 The probable cause part in establishing what happened and

Mathews - Direct

1 didn't happen, you know, is pretty general for all search
2 warrants. But if there was a technical aspect, we would talk
3 to -- we had legal attorneys with the postal service. They
4 were called inspector attorneys. We'd talk with them. We
5 would talk to other inspectors that had written search warrants
6 that might have been similar, other law enforcement agencies
7 that had written similar search warrants.

8 Then we would also, you know, consult -- obviously,
9 before we took it to a magistrate, we'd consult with the U.S.
10 Attorney's Office.

11 Q. Okay. So did you participate in the investigation of the
12 Lake Cormorant post office robbery that occurred February 5th,
13 2018?

14 A. Yes, sir, I did.

15 Q. How did you get involved?

16 A. Initially, I was -- like I said, I was supervisor for the
17 Oxford office, and Oxford would cover Lake Cormorant. I was
18 actually -- during the time that the robbery occurred, I was
19 out of town for a training. I believe it was in Maryland.

20 But I was out of town for a few days, but I was notified
21 what happened. I kind of coordinated who needed to show up
22 and, you know, what was going on. They would brief me on what
23 was -- you know, different things that they found, what was
24 going on while I was away. And within that first week, I was
25 back in Lake Cormorant helping organize and supervise what was

Mathews - Direct

1 going on there.

2 Q. I was going to ask you, what was your role? You
3 mentioned organize and supervise. Anything else as far as what
4 your role may have been in the investigation?

5 A. Yeah. I mean, I assisted with developing suspects, you
6 know, the reports. And at some point -- at a later point after
7 Inspector Matney got injured, I kind of took over the lead
8 investigative agent in the case.

9 Q. So, before the Postal Inspection Service sought this
10 geofence warrant, what information did you have regarding the
11 crime? And the Court's already heard the details of the crime.
12 I'm not trying to get into details. I'm talking about more --
13 just in general, what -- what evidence did y'all have to go on?

14 A. Before that, we had -- we had done a lot of stuff
15 regarding, you know, our investigate steps in the case. You
16 know, the initial response started with interviews. You're
17 looking for videos. You're looking for witnesses. You're
18 looking for all kinds of steps to kind of help you put together
19 what the case is.

20 And one of the initial things that we found was a video
21 from a farm that was adjacent to the post office that kind of
22 gave us -- or showed us the robbery in progress and gave us
23 some ideas of other things that we should be looking for.

24 Q. Okay. The victim in this case is Sylvester Cobbs; right?

25 A. Yes, sir.

Mathews - Direct

1 Q. Did y'all interview Mr. Cobbs?

2 A. Yes, sir, we did.

3 Q. And while he could describe what happened, he could not
4 identify the assailant; correct?

5 A. He could not.

6 Q. Why was that?

7 A. The individual was wearing a mask.

8 Q. Okay. Did you find any other potential witnesses on
9 scene?

10 A. Yes, sir, we did. There was a gentleman that lived
11 across the street from the post office that was initially
12 interviewed by the sheriff's office when they showed up and
13 then subsequently interviewed by inspectors.

14 Q. And what basically in a nutshell had he seen?

15 A. He'd seen a red, maroon car driving in the area that had
16 stopped. Said he walked up to the car to ask them, you know,
17 if they needed any help. He said it seemed kind of suspicious
18 to him. Asked if they needed any help. Said they were looking
19 for Highway 61. He gave them directions to Highway 61 and then
20 went back to his house.

21 Q. Okay. At that time, could that individual identify the
22 person he'd spoken to?

23 A. No, sir, he could not.

24 Q. And you mentioned you had the video; correct?

25 A. Yes, sir, we did.

Mathews - Direct

1 Q. From the information you had at that time -- and I'm
2 talking the November 2018 time period now when -- because
3 that's when y'all got the geofence; right?

4 A. Correct. November 2018.

5 Q. At that time, could you identify any suspects?

6 A. No, sir. No, sir. We didn't have any particular names.

7 Q. How many suspects did you have?

8 A. We believed three because we had -- from the video, we
9 saw a white -- it's, like, a Yukon or a Suburban come -- drive
10 by the post office. It turns around off camera. You see it
11 coming back the other direction. You see an individual get out
12 of that vehicle and come to the back of the post office, and
13 the white SUV leaves out of the -- you know, leaves the
14 opposite direction that it came from -- or it leaves in the
15 direction it came from on the video.

16 And then after we see the truck get there -- our mail
17 truck get there, we see another red, maroon type vehicle kind
18 of follow in the truck. And it kind of turns around, and it
19 leaves the area, and it comes back. And it sits there and --
20 just making all kinds of what we believe were suspicious
21 activities during -- during the time of the robbery.

22 Q. And so the inspection service -- Postal Inspection
23 Service eventually decided to seek a geofence warrant; right?

24 A. Yes, sir, we did.

25 Q. Now, we know that Inspector Matney is the one that signed

Mathews - Direct

1 the affidavit and presented it to Judge Percy; correct?

2 A. That's correct.

3 Q. Did you assist Inspector Matney in preparing the
4 affidavit in seeking the search warrant?

5 A. Yes, sir, I did.

6 Q. What did you do?

7 A. Basically, I -- during the course of the investigation, I
8 was speaking to another investigator with a local agency in
9 Alabama. He had called me for some assistance with a case he
10 was working on, and he explained to me about this geofence
11 search warrant that he had gotten from Google and kind of went
12 through the process of what it was and what it did and what it
13 could provide you. And so it was like, okay, this is an
14 interesting concept. Maybe it's something we could use -- use
15 in our -- our robbery.

16 So we also -- so then I also made contact with some other
17 people that had -- had maybe some more technical knowledge. We
18 had an inspector that assisted us with a robbery in
19 Porterville, Ala -- Porterville, Mississippi, that I knew had
20 some technical knowledge about some of this, you know, phones
21 and different things like that. I had spoken with her, some
22 other inspectors.

23 She got me in contact with some individuals in North
24 Carolina -- some law enforcement officers in North Carolina
25 that have written some of these and some other people that had

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1 some knowledge of how these Google search warrants work,
2 because it was kind of -- at least, to me, it was a new -- a
3 new thing, a new type of search warrant.

4 Q. This is the first time you'd ever actually applied for
5 one; correct?

6 A. That is correct.

7 Q. Okay. But based on your conversations with other
8 inspectors, are you aware of other geofence warrants that have
9 been approved?

10 A. Yes, sir.

11 Q. So, besides you and Inspector Matney, did you work with
12 any other agents as far as preparing to seek the search
13 warrant?

14 A. Well, in the preparation, you know, we talked to --
15 talked to other inspectors in my office, other inspectors that
16 were working on the case with us at the time, you know, to make
17 sure that we had all of our facts correct.

18 In reviewing the video, I had other inspectors look at
19 the video with me, you know, to get their take on what -- what
20 we were seeing, you know, what they -- you know, what their --
21 what their input was in it. And I also did that, you know,
22 when we wrote the warrant.

23 You know, it was a collaborative effort. Wrote the
24 warrant with Inspector Matney. We reviewed the video together
25 to make sure that we were seeing the same things, that what we

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1 saw, you know, matched up to what we were putting in the
2 warrant.

3 Q. So we're going to play the video in a minute, but before
4 we play it, just tell the Court in your own words, what did you
5 see on the video that you thought was important pertaining to
6 probable cause?

7 A. Well, first, obviously, we see the white car and identify
8 the vehicles involved and how many people we believe were
9 involved. Obviously, a driver of the red vehicle, a driver of
10 the white vehicle, and the person on the back dock of the post
11 office. So that was -- that was obviously important.

12 Once we see the person get out of the white vehicle and
13 they're coming to the back dock, we see some movement several
14 times during the course of the video that indicate that they're
15 moving their hand. You can tell their -- that their elbow is
16 bent like their hand's up toward -- toward their head, like a
17 motion, like, using a phone or whatever.

18 But the elbow you could see. To me, looked like it
19 was -- it was crooked. It was bent. Because at times you can
20 even see the right hand kind of dangling free. And there was
21 several occasions like that where he moved back and forth on
22 the back dock that we -- that we noticed.

23 And then, also, after he left, after the robbery had
24 occurred -- this was prior to the robbery. After the robbery
25 occurred, there's one particular instance when he comes back to

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1 the back dock, and he's kind of bent down, and you see him --
2 it looks like he's looking down, and it looks like he's raising
3 his hand up as if he's looking at something in his hand.

4 Q. Now, you can't see a phone in his hand, can you?

5 A. No, sir, I cannot.

6 Q. Do you know how far it is from the security camera to the
7 back dock of the post office?

8 A. It's -- it's a good distance. I'm not sure. I mean, a
9 hundred yards maybe. I'm not really positive.

10 Q. Hard to see a little phone in there from that distance?

11 A. Correct. Yes.

12 Q. But you were describing a minute ago after the robbery
13 had occurred before the assailant had left the view that he had
14 squatted down with his hands in front of him?

15 A. Yes, sir.

16 Q. Did that appear to you that he might be using a phone at
17 that time?

18 A. Yes, it appeared possible. Yes, sir.

19 Q. And you described a minute ago that before -- before the
20 truck pulled up, did you see the assailant walking around with
21 his left hand up to his ear -- is that right? -- his elbow up?

22 A. That's what it looked like. Yes, sir.

23 Q. What did that appear to you to be?

24 A. To me, it appeared somebody was on the phone.

25 MR. LEWIS: Excuse me, Your Honor. This is cumulative

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1 with the prior testimony. The video speaks for itself. This
2 witness did not sign the affidavit that obtained the search
3 warrant. You know, the prosecution -- and I'm sure in good
4 faith, but this is just another bite at the apple. They're
5 asking the witness to interpret what the video says. I object
6 to it. It's not necessary. That's been done.

7 **THE COURT:** Okay. Thank you. Move on.

8 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, my intentions were at this
9 point to briefly review the video.

10 **MR. LEWIS:** Excuse me, Your Honor. I object to that.

11 **MR. MIMS:** Can I respond to it, Your Honor?

12 **THE COURT:** Sure.

13 **MR. MIMS:** I think we've established this, but if I
14 need to go back through it with Mr. Mathews, I will. What he's
15 testified to a minute ago is he and Inspector Matney worked
16 together collaborating to put the affidavit together. They
17 reviewed the materials together.

18 They are complaining in their motion that -- basically
19 they said the Government lied in its affidavit, that they
20 didn't see somebody using a phone. And I'm trying to put the
21 people on the stand that put this affidavit together to say,
22 no, here's -- here's why we put in there appears they were
23 possibly using a phone.

24 It's the people that put that affidavit together I'm
25 putting on the stand, and I thought it would be important for

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1 you to hear from him this is what he saw. This is why he and
2 Inspector Matney, together, put this in the affidavit.

3 **THE COURT:** Do you contend that he saw anything
4 different than what Matney did?

5 **MR. MIMS:** I do not. Your Honor, if I may -- if I may
6 proffer his testimony, he's going to -- if we walk through the
7 video, he would show you what Inspector Matney showed you
8 earlier. We see the gentleman with his elbow up to his ear.
9 We see the person squatting and looking forward, and that
10 appears to be a phone. And I can skip through that. If the
11 Court has seen it, I understand.

12 **THE COURT:** I have seen it, and, of course, I've
13 watched the video several times yesterday too. So I think I'm
14 pretty familiar with the video.

15 **MR. MIMS:** Okay.

16 **THE COURT:** If he has additional testimony, if there's
17 parts of the video that he sees something different than the
18 other witness, I would want to hear that. But I understand the
19 Government's contention as to the positioning of the body that
20 could possibly be holding a phone.

21 **MR. MIMS:** That's fair enough. Thank you. I just
22 wanted you to hear it from him that he saw that too.

23 **THE COURT:** Yes.

24 **BY MR. MIMS:**

25 **Q.** After -- so, Agent Matney -- or Inspector Matney, he's

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1 here in Oxford; right?

2 A. Yes, sir, he is.

3 Q. You are in Mobile?

4 A. Yes, sir.

5 Q. And Agent Matney is the lead investigator in the case;
6 right?

7 A. He is, yes, sir.

8 Q. Okay. So it was Inspector Matney that signed the
9 affidavit and went to present it to Judge Percy; right?

10 A. That's correct.

11 Q. What occurred after the -- after Judge Percy signed the
12 warrant?

13 A. Submitted it through -- Google has a process of a website
14 where you have to submit the application, and then they, I
15 guess, have their lawyers review it and then determine, you
16 know, what -- essentially look at it and find the relevant
17 information to send back to you.

18 Q. Okay. Now, you're familiar with the whole file; right?

19 A. Yes, sir.

20 Q. In fact, at that time, up until Inspector Matney's
21 injury, you were working with him; right?

22 A. Yes, sir.

23 Q. After he was injured, which was summer of 2019 --

24 A. Yes, sir. June of 2019.

25 Q. -- you took over as the case agent -- the lead case agent

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1 at that time; right?

2 A. Yes, sir, I did.

3 Q. Okay. So it's fair to say you're familiar with what all
4 happened with Google and what you got back?

5 A. Yes, sir.

6 Q. All right. So what's the first thing y'all got back from
7 Google?

8 A. The first thing we got back was in April of 2019. It
9 was -- basically, it was three separate devices -- it showed
10 three separate devices within that geofence area during the
11 time frame between 5:00 and 6:00.

12 Q. And there's no identifiers for the devices. Fair to say?

13 A. Correct. It's just -- it's all numerical identifiers.

14 MR. MIMS: Your Honor, for ease, may I present this on
15 the presenter?

16 THE COURT: Yes.

17 MR. MIMS: We haven't identified it yet.

18 BY MR. MIMS:

19 Q. Mr. Mathews, do you recognize this document?

20 A. I do.

21 Q. What is this?

22 A. That's a document we received from Google in relation to
23 the search warrant, the initial.

24 Q. That's basically Step 1 of the process; correct?

25 A. Yes, sir.

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1 Q. Okay. What's it -- what's -- it's showing you three
2 devices here; right?

3 A. Yes, sir. It's three separate devices. The date was
4 February 5th, which was the time of our robbery, and then the
5 time frame was between 5:00 and 6:00 -- 5:00 and 6:00.

6 Q. And to keep this simple, basically, the devices are
7 identified as 859, 479, and 768; correct?

8 A. Yes, sir. That's correct.

9 Q. Some of them have more than one time when they actually,
10 for lack of a better word, I'm going to call it, hit. Is that
11 fair?

12 A. Yes, sir, that's fair.

13 MR. MIMS: Your Honor, I would offer this into
14 evidence as Exhibit G-3.

15 MR. LEWIS: No objection.

16 THE COURT: It will be received.

17 (EXHIBIT NO. G-3 ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

18 BY MR. MIMS:

19 Q. So, Mr. Mathews, what did you do after receiving this
20 information?

21 A. After we received that information, you know, we looked
22 at the longitude and latitude, obviously, that was -- that was
23 showing on there and kind of saw they were, you know, within
24 that fence. We then -- at that point, Inspector Matney, in
25 May -- I believe it was May of 2019 asked for that second part,

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1 because, as you said, there was three parts.

2 The first one -- which I'm sure the judge knows, but the
3 first one was we get that information, and then we look at it.
4 And my understanding of the reason for that is, say, if we
5 were -- you know, had 500 hits, that they would want us to
6 narrow that down to a reasonable number instead of giving 500,
7 you know, identifiers on the -- for the Google owners.

8 So, at that point, we looked at it. We said, hey, these
9 three -- two of them look like they're -- they could possibly
10 be our suspects because they're hitting, you know, real close
11 to our post office. There's multiple hits on them. The third
12 one is kind of an outlier. We thought maybe could be a
13 witness. You know, we need information on those.

14 So we submitted that information to Google for -- the
15 second step that we asked for was the hour before and the hour
16 after. And Inspector Matney submitted that to Google around
17 the end of May. And then --

18 Q. And did Google -- did Google send back a response to
19 Step 2?

20 A. Yes. I believe it was May 30th they sent back a response
21 with -- with the hour before and the hour after to Inspector
22 Matney at that time.

23 Q. It was shortly before Inspector Matney went to the
24 training where he ended up getting injured; right?

25 A. That's correct. That was around June -- the first part

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1 of June is when he was going to the training.

2 Q. And then did the inspection service -- Postal Inspection
3 Service send off for Step 3 right before he went to training?

4 A. Yes. I believe it was on June the 7th he requested the
5 third step that would give the identifiers, and I believe it
6 was June the 10th -- because we were in contact that weekend
7 because he was -- when he was traveling to his training, there
8 was some issues with his flight, and he got there late, and
9 regardless to say, we're talking a lot that weekend.

10 He tells me -- I get this -- he got the information back
11 on the 10th, you know, when we're having this conversation. So
12 he sends it to me to start doing the research --

13 Q. Okay.

14 A. -- on the information he gets back from June the 10th.

15 Q. And we're talking about the Step 3 information?

16 A. Yes. The identifiers of the account owners.

17 Q. And who -- what -- who was identified in Step 3?

18 A. Step 3 there was, like I said, three different devices.
19 There was one for Jamarr Smith, and then there was one that
20 listed him as actually the account holder and a phone number
21 associated with him.

22 And then there was another one for -- it was a bleek -- I
23 don't remember the exact e-mail address -- and then a phone
24 number with it, which we were able to identify as related to
25 Mr. McThune1.

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1 And then there was another one called
2 permanentwavesrecords. It was an e-mail address and a phone
3 number associated with it. It was at the 5:58 mark, the one we
4 thought could be a potential witness that we received
5 information on.

6 Q. Is this the information you received back in regards to
7 Step 3?

8 A. Yes, sir, it is.

9 Q. So you've got the Jamarr Smith account; right?

10 A. Yes, sir.

11 Q. Are you able to take that information and determine who
12 Jamarr Smith was?

13 A. Yes, sir, we were.

14 Q. And then bleek2004, is that part of the information you
15 received?

16 A. Yes, sir, it is.

17 Q. And there's actually -- there's more --

18 A. This is just a condensed version --

19 Q. Yes.

20 A. -- of what they sent that comes in the letter. When you
21 get the letter back, there's also the attachment that actually
22 had Mr. McThunel's name associated with it.

23 Q. So the attachment had more specifics on each of these --
24 each of these entities; right?

25 A. Yes, sir. That's correct.

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1 Q. All right. And were you able to identify bleek2004 as
2 Gilbert McThunel?

3 A. Yes, sir.

4 Q. And then the third one that you got, did you run that
5 down and determine that one really had nothing to do with this?

6 A. Yes, sir. We couldn't find any relation to our case on
7 that one.

8 Q. Okay. So, after receiving this information and having
9 two people identified -- two potential suspects identified,
10 Smith and McThunel, what did you do?

11 A. Then in -- well, did a lot of research. And then middle
12 of July -- I think it was about July 17th -- I submitted
13 another search warrant to the magistrate judge for a broader
14 range of information related to Mr. McThunel and Mr. Smith's
15 account, which covered January 1, 2018, to April -- April 30th,
16 2018, for all Google information regarding them, including any
17 location information between those dates.

18 Q. Okay. So you were able to get location information on
19 Mr. Smith and Mr. McThunel specifically with a second search
20 warrant?

21 A. Yes, sir, with a second search warrant.

22 Q. And just very briefly, what did that information show
23 you?

24 A. It showed travel between -- between Batesville,
25 Mississippi, and our target -- our -- you know, our post office

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1 in Lake Cormorant and then travel back, you know, just
2 specifically during the time of the robbery. It was travel up
3 there, the robbery occurred, and then travel back to
4 Batesville.

5 Q. Okay. Did you also seek phone records, what I call toll
6 records on these individuals?

7 A. Yes, sir, we did.

8 Q. Did you obtain those?

9 A. Yes, sir. We got -- we got phone records for -- for all
10 three accounts or for all three individuals, but the phone
11 records showed calls between all of the individuals during the
12 time of the robbery.

13 Q. Now, you said all three. The third person you're
14 referring to is Mr. Ayodele?

15 A. Yes, sir. That is correct.

16 Q. How did you end up determining he was part of this?

17 A. We had found a phone call -- and I believe it was from
18 the tower dump. We had found a phone call between -- I'm
19 trying to remember correctly. It was Mr. McThunel's phone and
20 Mr. Ayodele's phone. I believe it was about a four-minute
21 phone call during the time period of the robbery.

22 Q. Well, and you mentioned the time period of the robbery.
23 I should have asked you this earlier. When did this robbery
24 occur?

25 A. Between 5:15 and 5:35.

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1 Q. All right. You've seen the video; right?

2 A. Yes, sir.

3 Q. Of course, we have, like, an hour's worth of video, but
4 the part from where you first see the assailant dropped off
5 behind the post office until the last -- basically until the
6 robbery is over with, is that the 5:15 to 5:30 time period you
7 just referenced?

8 A. Yes, sir. Generally --

9 Q. Approximately.

10 A. -- in that time frame, yes, sir.

11 Q. Okay. Now, did you find any evidence as to who might
12 have a white SUV similar to what's in the video?

13 A. Yes, sir, we did.

14 Q. Who's that?

15 A. Mr. Ayodele.

16 Q. Okay. Did you find any evidence as to who might own a
17 red Hyundai similar to what you seen?

18 A. Yes, sir, Mr. McThune1.

19 Q. All right. Were you able to go back to the eyewitness
20 that spoke to the individual in the red car and present any
21 evidence to him to see if he could identify somebody?

22 A. Yes, sir, we did.

23 Q. How did you do that? What did you do?

24 A. Inspector Martin was out of our Jackson office. He
25 located Mr. Coffman, interviewed him, showed him three photo

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1 lineups, one with each of our suspect's picture in -- in -- not
2 in -- one for Mr. McThunel, one for Mr. Ayodele, and one for
3 Mr. Smith. And he showed him three different -- different
4 lineups.

5 For the McThunel lineup and the Ayodele lineup, he didn't
6 recognize anybody in those pictures. But in the one we had
7 Mr. Smith's picture, he picked Mr. Smith as the individual that
8 he saw in the red vehicle during the time of the robbery.

9 Q. So, if Mr. Smith is driving the red vehicle and if
10 Mr. Ayodele is driving his own SUV, that leaves Mr. McThunel;
11 correct?

12 A. That's correct.

13 Q. Did you review Mr. McThunel's phone records from the time
14 from approximately 5:15 p.m. that evening?

15 A. Yes, sir, we did.

16 Q. What did you find?

17 A. We found a phone call between him and Mr. Ayodele.

18 Q. Okay. Do you recall how long that phone call lasted?

19 A. I believe it was a little over four minutes.

20 Q. Do you recall getting phone records from C Spire on
21 Mr. McThunel?

22 A. Yes, sir.

23 Q. Do you recall what Mr. McThunel's phone number was or at
24 least part of it?

25 A. I think it was -- I don't remember. I'm not positive. I

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1 don't remember if it was 6029 or 7511. I remember both of
2 those numbers. I don't --

3 Q. Let me ask you a question. Would it be in some of the
4 reports you have in the back?

5 A. Yes, sir, it would.

6 Q. I could show you that and refresh your memory, but to cut
7 to the chase, if -- does 7511 as Mr. McThunel's number ring a
8 bell to you?

9 A. Yes, sir.

10 Q. And 6029 for Mr. Smith?

11 A. Yes, sir.

12 Q. Okay. Do you see a phone call between those two?

13 A. Yes, sir, I do.

14 Q. Now, what time is that phone call?

15 A. At 7 -- or 5:16. 1716. 5:16.

16 Q. This is military time we're looking at here; right?

17 A. Yes, sir. That's correct.

18 Q. And this is not UTC time. Some phone records we get back
19 come in UTC time; correct?

20 A. That's correct.

21 Q. But that's not what is --

22 A. That's not this, no.

23 Q. Okay. So, approximately 5:16 p.m., we have a phone call
24 between Smith and McThunel that lasted 350 seconds?

25 A. Yes, sir.

Mathews - Cross by Mr. Chiniche

1 Q. Okay. Is that consistent with what you saw in the video
2 when Mr. McThunel had his hand up to his ear?

3 A. Yes, sir, it is.

4 Q. Mr. Mathews, I understand that Inspector Matney is the
5 one who signed the affidavit; right?

6 A. Yes, sir.

7 Q. You worked with him close on that affidavit; right?

8 A. Yes, sir.

9 Q. To the best of your knowledge, was everything set forth
10 in that affidavit true and correct?

11 A. Yes, sir, it was.

12 Q. And, to the best of your knowledge, did you and your
13 coworkers follow the legal process as you understood it to be?

14 A. Yes, sir, we did.

15 MR. MIMS: No further questions, Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: Thank you.

17 Cross-examination?

18 MR. CHINICHE: Yes, Your Honor.

19 CROSS-EXAMINATION

20 BY MR. CHINICHE:

21 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Mathews.

22 A. Good afternoon.

23 Q. I'm going to show you a document that's in this case. We
24 have referred to it as Document 74-2. Okay? And it is the
25 Affidavit in Support of Search Warrant that Mr. -- Inspector

Mathews - Cross by Mr. Chini che

1 Matney signed. Okay?

2 A. Okay.

3 Q. It is eight pages -- eight pages. If you'll -- let me
4 see if I can -- it's eight pages. It's got a Probable Cause
5 Statement; Evidence, Fruits, and Instrumentalities; Request for
6 Nondisclosure and Sealing. That's so that if there's anybody
7 that -- anybody's device that gets identified, law enforcement
8 doesn't want Google to notify that device holder; is that
9 right?

10 A. Correct.

11 Q. And then it's signed by Inspector Matney November 8th,
12 2018; right?

13 A. Yes, sir.

14 Q. Okay. And it had some attachments to it as well;
15 correct?

16 A. Yes, sir.

17 Q. In the -- you're familiar with getting a search warrant,
18 are you not?

19 A. Yes, sir.

20 Q. You have 19 years of federal law enforcement experience.
21 You've applied for search warrants all -- for all sorts of
22 things, haven't you?

23 A. Yes, sir.

24 Q. You've gotten search warrants on cars, houses, and cell
25 phones; right?

Mathews - Cross by Mr. Chini che

1 A. Correct.

2 Q. And in the Probable Cause Statement, you all indicate the
3 use of a cell phone; right? And I believe it is right here,
4 Paragraph 16.

5 A. What it states is "it appears robbery suspect is possibly
6 using a cellular device."

7 Q. Right. You've got to -- you've got to indicate in this
8 affidavit that the cell phone is possibly used, don't you?
9 Because if you don't indicate that a cell phone is believed by
10 you all to be used, you can't get the search warrant -- or you
11 might be able to get it, but it's not valid; right?

12 A. I don't know that I necessarily agree with that, no.

13 Q. Okay. All right. But the reason why -- this statement
14 in here in the probable cause where you outline where the crime
15 occurred, the date, what y'all believe the time to be, you
16 indicate to the magistrate judge that you've got a video, and
17 that based on looking at the video surveillance, it appears the
18 robbery suspect is possibly using a cellular device; right?

19 A. Yes, that's what's stated in there. Correct.

20 Q. All right. You're trying to get through this affidavit
21 and application cellular device information, are you not?

22 A. We're trying to get Google device, whether it's a
23 cellular phone or -- it could have been an iPad or whatever,
24 but something that had Google services.

25 Q. Right. It's got to be a device with Google services on

Mathews - Cross by Mr. Chini che

1 it; correct?

2 A. It's not necessarily cellular, but, yes.

3 Q. Right. But you indicate possibly using a cell device?

4 A. That's correct.

5 Q. So, if it were a land line being used in the crime, you
6 would put a land line in this affidavit, wouldn't you?

7 A. That's too --

8 Q. Maybe that's too speculative.

9 A. That's too -- yeah --

10 Q. Too speculative?

11 A. -- too speculative for me to really say.

12 Q. But my point is that this is an important statement --
13 paragraph. Paragraph 16 is important in order to get -- in
14 order to get this search warrant; is it not?

15 A. Whether it's more important than anything else, I don't
16 necessarily say that. I mean, I think it's a fact for -- what
17 we believe is a fact that can be added to the search warrant,
18 but whether it's the key to the search warrant, I don't know
19 that I would necessarily say that.

20 Q. Well, if I'm -- if I'm investigating the crime at a
21 house, I have to indicate a very detailed description of that
22 house. I have to have the address, what the house looks like,
23 and I have to tell the magistrate judge, "Well, I believe that
24 house is involved in a crime or has a suspect" --

25 A. Correct.

Mathews - Cross by Mr. Chini che

1 Q. -- right? But this affidavit and this application is
2 devoid of that information. Has none of that identifying
3 information. Do you understand?

4 A. Not really, no.

5 Q. Okay. So to get -- to get around that problem or to fix
6 that problem, this affidavit says to the magistrate judge, "We
7 possibly observe the suspect using a cellular device." Would
8 you agree with that?

9 A. I don't know that I really understand your question. I
10 don't know that we're getting around anything.

11 Q. Okay.

12 A. I don't know if I agree with that characterization.

13 Q. Okay. I understand. Mr. Mims asked you a minute ago,
14 "Mr. Mathews, did you see a phone in his hand, or you can't see
15 a phone in his hand," meaning the suspect's hand.

16 A. That's correct.

17 Q. And how did you answer?

18 A. I answered correctly. I said no.

19 Q. "No, I cannot"?

20 A. That's correct.

21 Q. So Agent Matney or Inspector Matney gets approval to
22 issue a warrant to Google, search warrant. We call that a
23 geofence warrant; right?

24 A. Yes. It was based on the geofence, yes.

25 Q. And this was your first time doing this; is that right?

Mathews - Cross by Mr. Chini che

1 A. That's correct.

2 Q. So y'all are borrowing language and consulting with
3 agents probably across the country, right --

4 A. That's correct.

5 Q. -- on how to do this?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. And you're asking agents, "Hey, did y'all get it done?"
8 "Yes, we did. No, we didn't," whatever. Right?

9 A. Right.

10 Q. And this is a form -- because I've seen this form in
11 other cases now. Okay? This is not something that you
12 tailored yourself; right?

13 A. Correct. To a, you know, certain extent, yes.

14 Q. Yeah.

15 A. But, no. Yeah. I mean --

16 Q. The facts --

17 A. -- the majority of it we got information from different
18 people and put it together for our own individual search
19 warrant. Correct.

20 Q. So the facts portion is what you and Inspector Matney
21 wrote out, right, the facts, but the legal language and other
22 sections is borrowed from probably a template; right?

23 A. Well, I don't know if it's necessarily a template. It
24 was from several different ones. So it wasn't just one
25 necessarily template. It was from several different, what we

Mathews - Cross by Mr. Chiniche

1 call, go-bys that we use to get the technical language in
2 there.

3 Q. Okay. And here we're on the same document in this
4 affidavit, Paragraph 21B. In Paragraph 21, this is where we're
5 getting to the Step 1, Step 2, Step 3 process; right?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. Okay. And in this application, you all are indicating we
8 need "all location data, whether it's derived from GPS, cell
9 tower triangulation, Wi-Fi location, GPS coordinates, for this
10 estimated radius and the -- and for the target time period."
11 And in this case, y'all did 5:00 p.m. Central Time to 6:00 p.m.
12 Central Time; right?

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. So you're going to Judge Percy asking him to give all
15 location data derived from whatever these sources are; right?

16 A. Correct. Within that geofence, correct.

17 Q. And then you're going to get raw data. You're going to
18 get devices which Mr. Mims showed you. I think we have three
19 different devices. We had the timestamp; right?

20 A. Yes, sir.

21 Q. After Step 1, you get what's depicted in Government G --
22 Exhibit G-3; right?

23 A. Correct.

24 Q. You get this after Step 1?

25 A. Correct.

Mathews - Cross by Mr. Chini che

1 Q. There's no -- there's no name associated. There's no
2 e-mail account?

3 A. Correct.

4 Q. Okay. And so there's Step 2, right, Step 2 and Step 3?
5 And would you agree that, in Step 3, that's when Google turns
6 over -- turns over the e-mail account, I think you said
7 bleek2004; right?

8 A. Correct.

9 Q. Step 3?

10 A. I wouldn't necessarily characterize it as Step 2 and
11 Step 3, but they're steps you have to take in order. The
12 Number 1 is a step that you have to take in order. And if you
13 read the attachment, 2 and 3 state upon demand -- after review
14 and upon demand, they would provide that additional
15 information. It doesn't necessarily say that you have to go to
16 Step 2 or Step 3 in any particular order, but you have to do
17 both of them.

18 Q. Okay.

19 A. It just says that this is available and this is
20 available. And what we actually did was actually go in a step
21 process. We went 1; then we went 2; then we went 3. But it
22 didn't necessarily say after that first -- after we get that
23 first information that we had to follow some particular order,
24 but we had to review the information and then tell them what we
25 wanted.

Mathews - Cross by Mr. Chini che

1 And if we didn't want anything, we wouldn't go back to
2 them for anything. If we wanted -- you know, this is what you
3 characterize as Step 2, we'd ask them for that, or 3 or both or
4 however.

5 Q. Okay. All right. So you and Mr. Matney are going to
6 Magistrate Percy. You're indicating you want all data,
7 location information. You're indicating "Each device
8 corresponding to the location to be provided by Google will be
9 identified only as a numerical identifier"; right?

10 A. That's correct.

11 Q. You agree with that? "Without any further content or
12 information identifying the user of a particular device." Now,
13 "Law enforcement" -- that's you; right? --

14 A. Correct.

15 Q. -- "will analyze this location data to identify users who
16 may have witnessed or participated in the subject offense and
17 will seek any additional information regarding those devices
18 through further legal process." Through further legal
19 process --

20 A. That's correct.

21 Q. -- right? So, once you get to this place in the
22 affidavit and application, you've got to -- you're telling
23 Judge Percy, "We will get additional information through
24 further legal process," but that wasn't done in this case, was
25 it?

Mathews - Cross by Mr. Chiniche

1 A. It was done, yes, sir.

2 Q. It was --

3 A. If we can flip to Attachment A, it defines what the
4 further legal process is.

5 Q. Here's Attachment A.

6 MR. MIMS: Your Honor, if I may, he's referencing
7 what's Government's Exhibit G-2. It was left off the back of
8 Attachment A.

9 BY MR. CHINICHE:

10 Q. Government Exhibit G-2. Do you agree with me there? You
11 see that?

12 A. I don't see anything. Oh, yeah, the number. Yes. I'm
13 sorry.

14 Q. That's okay. Is this G-2?

15 A. Yes, sir.

16 Q. Step 1, Step 2, "devices through further legal process."

17 A. Correction.

18 Q. Okay.

19 A. You were saying Paragraph 1 is Step 1 and Paragraph 2 is
20 what you call Step 2, but, actually, if you look at -- 1 and 2
21 are basically -- one is saying what we want. 2 is saying what
22 they provide.

23 Q. Right.

24 A. So that's -- that's really, I guess what you call,
25 Step 1.

Mathews - Cross by Mr. Chini che

1 Q. Okay. So these are Step 1?

2 A. Correct. So Step 3 would -- or Step 2, as you call it,
3 would be Paragraph 3. And the further legal process is
4 providing them -- we providing them a copy of the search
5 warrant and saying comply with Paragraph 3 or Paragraph 4 that
6 says you will give this information upon demand after we
7 reviewed this Step 1 process.

8 Q. Right.

9 A. And which we did. We submitted to them and asked for all
10 three identifiers.

11 Q. But you didn't -- you got the identifier information, but
12 you didn't go back to the federal court to request another
13 subpoena. Instead -- am I right? Because, instead, the
14 request went directly to Google for follow-up information?

15 A. Correct. This attachment was part of the search warrant,
16 and so what we did was we resubmitted it to Google and said,
17 "Comply with Paragraph 3 as directed in the original search
18 warrant, that you will provide this upon demand once -- or once
19 it's been -- once Part 1 is evaluated, you will provide this
20 upon demand."

21 So you have -- the legal process was going back into
22 the -- the Google geoportal, resubmitting it and saying,
23 "Comply with this because we've now reviewed the first part.
24 We need these three device informations," and resubmitted them.
25 So, yes, we did. It was -- and correction. It was a search

Mathews - Cross by Mr. Chini che

1 warrant, not a subpoena.

2 Q. It was a search warrant. All right. This is another
3 document. This is in the record at 74-4. This is Step 1,
4 Items Number 1 and 2. Step 2 is Item Number 3. Step 3,
5 Paragraph 4; correct?

6 A. Right.

7 Q. All right. But my point is, when this was attached to
8 the application for the search warrant, you all indicated we're
9 going to get location information. Once we get it, we're not
10 going to know who it is, and there will be -- we will seek
11 additional information regarding those devices through further
12 legal process.

13 And then law enforcement submitted another request to
14 Google, and they got 2, they got 3, and they got 4 without
15 going back to a federal court to get another search warrant.

16 A. That's because the judge had already signed off on -- on
17 these steps.

18 Q. But you represented to the federal court that you were
19 going to get anonymous data and that we're then going to --
20 once we've got anonymous data and we get to look at it and we
21 get to narrow it down, we're going to come back and seek
22 additional information regarding those devices through further
23 legal process.

24 So you're representing to the magistrate judge what
25 you're going to do, but you're not doing it. It's not

Mathews - Cross by Mr. Chiniche

1 optional.

2 A. I disagree with that.

3 Q. I know you do.

4 A. Because -- because we outlined what the further legal
5 process is. If you'll read Paragraph 3 and 4, it clearly
6 states after "analysis of the provided records, and upon
7 demand." To meet the upon demand, we demanded. We sent a
8 request to them demanding the information. They provide, you
9 know, the information in Paragraph 3 and the information in
10 Paragraph 4.

11 So, to me, it's clearly written out what the legal
12 process is, and we followed it that the judge signed off on.

13 Q. And I'm submitting a new subpoena has to be issued and
14 approved when you go to Step 2, as well as a third subpoena for
15 Step 4.

16 A. And I would -- I would, I guess, have to disagree.
17 That's not what the judge signed off on. The judge signed
18 off --

19 THE COURT: I understand -- excuse me.

20 THE WITNESS: Go ahead.

21 THE COURT: I understand each of your arguments.

22 BY MR. CHINICHE:

23 Q. And in May of 2019, Google responds to Inspector Matney
24 providing Step 2 data --

25 A. Correct.

Mathews - Cross by Mr. Chini che

1 Q. -- right?

2 A. That's correct.

3 Q. And it's this information?

4 A. Correct.

5 Q. And we know that Google is responding only to the first
6 search warrant it received because it's referencing the
7 November 8, 2018, search warrant; right?

8 A. Correct. That's correct.

9 Q. Then, Mr. Mathews, you all got June 2019 another response
10 from Google. This is Step 3; right?

11 A. Correct. That's when we got the account identifiers.

12 Q. You're still dealing with the very original search
13 warrant?

14 A. That's correct.

15 Q. And now -- now we've got how many account informations
16 here?

17 A. Three. The bleek2004, Jamarr Smith, and
18 permanentwavesrecords.

19 Q. What's the name of the person that holds
20 permanentwavesrecords?

21 A. That was not -- that was not in the information.

22 Q. From Google?

23 A. From Google. Correct.

24 Q. Is this the account y'all say that y'all have ruled out?

25 A. Yes. We couldn't find any -- any other relevant

Mathews - Cross by Mr. Chini che

1 information regarding that account. And that account was the
2 one -- or the hit from Google was actually at 5:58. It was
3 after the robbery occurred and after police officers and
4 everybody had shown up at the post office.

5 Q. I would submit, Mr. Mathews, I'd like to know who has
6 that account. Can you tell me?

7 A. No, I can't tell you. No.

8 Q. What information do you have on permanentwavesrecords?

9 A. I'd have to review my files. I don't have that with me,
10 no.

11 Q. That information has not been provided to my office, has
12 it?

13 A. I don't know. I don't know that we know the owner of
14 permanent wave because we never requested that information from
15 Google.

16 Q. So it's possible that the person that owns that account
17 is also involved?

18 A. I don't believe so, no.

19 Q. Based upon these letters right here?

20 A. Based on the time of the hit of the robbery. The robbery
21 occurred, like I said, between 5:15 and 5:35. That hit was at
22 5:58. That's the only hit within the geofence at that time.
23 So, based on our review of the records, we didn't believe it
24 was involved, no.

25 Q. What device is it?

Mathews - Cross by Mr. Lewis

1 A. The one at 479, I believe.

2 Q. 479?

3 A. 5:58.

4 Q. This one right here (indicating)?

5 A. Correct.

6 Q. 859 is one of the defendants; 768 is another defendant?

7 A. That's correct.

8 Q. You're ruling that one out?

9 A. That's correct.

10 MR. CHINICHE: If I may just have a moment, Your
11 Honor.

12 THE COURT: Yes.

13 (CONFERRING OFF THE RECORD.)

14 MR. CHINICHE: I have no further questions.

15 THE COURT: Mr. Lewis.

16 CROSS-EXAMINATION

17 BY MR. LEWIS:

18 Q. My name is Goodloe Lewis.

19 A. How are you doing?

20 Q. You requested information from 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. on
21 the day in question; correct?

22 A. Yes, sir. The original --

23 Q. Because you thought that that would catch phones in the
24 geofence that were relevant to this case; right?

25 A. That's correct.

Mathews - Redirect

1 Q. And when you caught a phone that you thought was relevant
2 to the case, you would then investigate and figure out who --
3 who owned that phone; right?

4 A. Correct.

5 Q. And so you caught a phone that was within the thing but
6 at 5:58; right?

7 A. Correct.

8 Q. And you can't tell us -- so it's relevant. It's
9 within the -- it's within the one-hour time frame. It's
10 relevant.

11 A. Possibly. Possibly not.

12 Q. Okay. But you made the decision to not find out who that
13 person was and disclose it to us; correct?

14 A. We determined that --

15 MR. MIMS: Your Honor, I object to the part where he
16 says "disclose it to us." We're going to clear that up in a
17 minute, but I want to object to that part.

18 THE COURT: Objection noted. You may proceed.

19 A. We decided not to further investigate that. Correct.

20 MR. LEWIS: I have no further questions, Your Honor.

21 THE COURT: Mr. Travis, any questions on cross?

22 MR. TRAVIS: No cross. Thank you, Your Honor.

23 THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Mims.

24 REDIRECT EXAMINATION

25 BY MR. MIMS:

Mathews - Redirect

1 Q. Mr. Mathews, after we indicted this case or maybe even
2 before that, did you provide me a copy of everything in your
3 file?

4 A. Yes, sir, I did.

5 Q. It is fair to say it's quite voluminous?

6 A. It is.

7 Q. In fact, you did it on a couple different occasions
8 as far as giving me a flash drive with volumes and volumes of
9 information; correct?

10 A. That's correct.

11 Q. Is that everything you have pertaining to this
12 investigation?

13 A. Yes, sir.

14 Q. Is that everything you have including anything pertaining
15 to permanentwavesrecords?

16 A. Yes, sir, it is.

17 Q. Okay.

18 MR. MIMS: Your Honor, for the record, all of that
19 information has been provided to each of the defendants.

20 BY MR. MIMS:

21 Q. Mr. Mathews, I want to ask another question. You correct
22 me if I'm -- if I'm wrong. Did we have a meeting at one time
23 with all three defendants to review discovery?

24 A. Yes, sir, we did.

25 Q. I don't remember if you were present in person or if you

Mathews - Redirect

1 were present by phone.

2 A. I believe it was by phone.

3 Q. By phone. I was in my office with all three defendants;
4 right?

5 A. Yes, sir.

6 Q. Was that a -- well, just tell the Court, what was the
7 purpose of that meaning?

8 A. To basically explain what the case was. I had actually
9 developed the -- a PowerPoint that I believed we were going to
10 use in grand jury -- that was before I retired, but I believe
11 we went through the PowerPoint step by step to kind of show the
12 information that we had, kind of lay out the case in general
13 terms to the defense.

14 Q. This was after we had provided discovery to them;
15 correct?

16 A. Yes, sir, it was.

17 Q. Did we give them the opportunity to ask you any questions
18 they wanted to ask you about what was in your file and your
19 investigation?

20 A. Yes, sir. You gave them free rein to ask anything.

21 Q. Okay. I'm putting G-3 up here for you to look at again.
22 Again, the permanentwavesrecords was the device that would be
23 479; correct?

24 A. Yes, sir.

25 Q. And that only hit at 5:58 p.m.; right?

Mathews - Redirect

1 A. That is correct.

2 Q. Based on your review of the video, we have -- people of
3 interest is the white SUV, the red car, and the assailant
4 behind the post office. Were all three of those vehicles and
5 people long gone by 5:58 p.m.?

6 A. Oh, yes, sir, they were.

7 Q. Is that part of what led you to rule that person out as a
8 participant?

9 A. Yes, sir, it is.

10 Q. Did you still attempt to identify that person?

11 A. We did attempt, yes, sir.

12 Q. Were you able to do so?

13 A. No, sir.

14 Q. Okay. One more thing. If you recall, which -- I
15 understand that we -- they identified McThunel and Smith. Do
16 you remember which one is device 859 and which one is 768?

17 A. I have it in the record, but off the top of my head, I do
18 not.

19 Q. Okay.

20 MR. MIMS: I have no further questions, Your Honor.

21 THE COURT: Okay. Have you done -- have you done
22 geofence warrants since this one?

23 THE WITNESS: No, ma'am. I retired shortly after
24 that. I retired in July of 2020.

25 THE COURT: Mr. Mathews, I'm still kind of confused

Mathews - Redirect

1 about one thing. So I understand that in Step 1 three numbers
2 were identified -- device numbers were identified. In earlier
3 testimony, I understood that you narrowed it down to two, but
4 then you actually got information on three?

5 **THE WITNESS:** We narrowed it down to two for the
6 second -- the second search warrant, for the search warrant
7 that I got in July.

8 **THE COURT:** Say that to me again.

9 **THE WITNESS:** For the -- I got a search warrant in
10 July 2019. We had narrowed it down at that point to two. That
11 was for Mr. McThunel and Mr. Smith's account. That's what I
12 was talking about when we narrowed it down to two. Does that
13 make sense?

14 **THE COURT:** Huh-uh.

15 **THE WITNESS:** Narrowed it down to two for the second
16 search warrant, not for the first search warrant. The first
17 one we were looking at -- we looked at all three devices to see
18 if maybe we can identify the third one and see if maybe that
19 was a witness, that permanentwavesrecords. We never could
20 identify who that was.

21 But we did -- were able to identify Mr. Smith's and
22 Mr. McThunel's and were able to use other information that gave
23 us probable cause for that second search warrant. So the
24 second search warrant is when we narrowed it down to two people
25 and got a broader range of information.

Mathews - Redirect

1 **THE COURT:** Your second search warrant was not a
2 geofence warrant?

3 **THE WITNESS:** No, ma'am, it was not. It was a Google
4 search warrant, but it was not a geofence. That's correct.

5 **THE COURT:** So, back to the first search warrant that
6 was a geofence, in Step 3, did you learn two sources of
7 information or three?

8 **THE WITNESS:** Three, yes, ma'am.

9 **THE COURT:** So, if you had narrowed it down to two,
10 how did you go about getting the third set of information?

11 **THE WITNESS:** Well, at that point, we hadn't -- we
12 didn't narrow it down to two until after we got all of the
13 information.

14 **THE COURT:** So when we talk about -- some of the
15 pleadings talk about narrowing it down to two. You're
16 representing to me that in the first search warrant when you
17 did Steps 1 and 2, when you, upon demand, asked for the
18 information in Step 3, you got it on three devices?

19 **THE WITNESS:** Yes, ma'am. That is correct.

20 **THE COURT:** Okay.

21 **THE WITNESS:** If you would like, Your Honor, I can
22 kind of tell my -- what I understand about why Google likes you
23 to narrow it down. I can -- I can give you that.

24 **THE COURT:** Did anyone assist you in determining the
25 square meters to search in this case?

Mathews - Recross by Mr. Chiniche

1 **THE WITNESS:** No, ma'am. No. I -- well, I talked to
2 other inspectors about how -- you know, what mapping --

3 **THE COURT:** The perimeters?

4 **THE WITNESS:** -- program that you use where you could
5 put the pin in a certain location, and it will tell you the --
6 the coordinates per se. They kind of, you know, walked me
7 through that, you know, where to go to get that information,
8 how to pin that, but I actually did that myself.

9 **THE COURT:** Okay. In light of my questions, Mr. Mims?

10 **MR. MIMS:** No, Your Honor.

11 **THE COURT:** Counselors?

12 **MR. CHINICHE:** Yes, Your Honor.

13 **RECROSS-EXAMINATION**

14 **BY MR. CHINICHE:**

15 **Q.** Mr. Mathews, I want to be -- I want to make sure we're
16 all clear. You got one geofence warrant -- search warrant in
17 this case; right?

18 **A.** Correct.

19 **Q.** And that was based upon an application dated
20 November 8th, 2019; right?

21 **A.** '18, I believe.

22 **Q.** '18; right?

23 **A.** Yes.

24 **Q.** And, in return, eventually, you all got three devices; is
25 that right?

Mathews - Recross by Mr. Chini che

1 A. That's correct.

2 Q. And it's these three devices here, bleek2004,
3 jamarrsmith33, and permanentwavesrecords; right?

4 A. That's correct.

5 Q. All right. And that -- once you had that, in -- you got
6 this information in June of 2019; right?

7 A. Correct.

8 Q. After June 2019, June the 10th, you went and got a Google
9 search warrant on bleek2004 and jamarrsmith33?

10 A. Correct.

11 Q. But you did not get a search warrant on
12 permanentwavesrecords?

13 A. Correct.

14 Q. And once you got that subsequent Google search warrant,
15 not a geofence, that's where you found identifiers for Gilbert
16 McThune1 and Jamarr Smith?

17 A. We had information -- no.

18 Q. All right. When you went and got the Google search
19 warrant, not the geofence, you confirmed the identity of these
20 two accounts?

21 A. If we're talking about the first search warrant, the
22 November 2018 search warrant, we got --

23 Q. You just got this; right?

24 A. Well, no. As I indicated, the -- we got that, but there
25 was also an attachment that came with it that has more

Mathews - Recross by Mr. Chiniche

1 identifying information. Like, bleek2004, it says Gilbert
2 McThune1. Has a phone number associated with him.

3 Q. Right.

4 A. Jamarrsmith has a phone number associated with him. So,
5 yes, we had some more -- I'm not really sure of the question,
6 but we had more identifying information than -- than what's
7 particularly on this. That's what I believe those hash -- what
8 they call the hash values are on the Google. It's that
9 attachment that has more identifying information about bleek
10 and jamarrsmith accounts.

11 Then when we got -- from there, we developed more
12 probable cause on those two accounts to get the subsequent
13 search warrant that got broader information from January 1,
14 2018, to April 30th, 2018, which got all of their Google
15 information they had, including location from January 1 to
16 April 30th.

17 Q. All right. And it was the geofence that led you to that
18 layered Google search warrant; right?

19 A. Yes, it was the information we got from that warrant. We
20 used that and developed further those -- information about
21 those two accounts.

22 Q. Right.

23 MR. CHINICHE: Thank you.

24 THE COURT: Can he be finally excused, or do you
25 anticipate needing to call him back?

McInvaill e - Direct by Mr. Lewis

1 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, I do not anticipate recalling
2 him. May he remain in the courtroom?

3 **THE COURT:** Yes. So you're finally excused.

4 **MR. MIMS:** May Inspector Matney come back in the
5 courtroom if he wants to? We kept him out in case -- the Court
6 had not excused him completely. May he come back in?

7 **THE COURT:** Yes.

8 **MR. MIMS:** Okay. Your Honor, I have no further
9 witnesses.

10 **THE COURT:** Counselors, do you need to take a short
11 break before you start? You ready?

12 **MR. LEWIS:** I'm ready if you are.

13 **THE COURT:** Okay. I'm ready.

14 **MR. LEWIS:** Your Honor, the defense calls Spencer
15 McInvaill e.

16 (OATH WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE COURTROOM DEPUTY.)

17 **COURTROOM DEPUTY:** Thank you. You may take the stand.

18 **SPENCER McINVAILLE, DEFENDANTS' WITNESS, AFTER BEING**
19 **DULY SWORN, WAS EXAMINED AND TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:**

20 **DIRECT EXAMINATION**

21 **BY MR. LEWIS:**

22 **Q.** Can you state your name for us, please?

23 **A.** Yes. Spencer McInvaill e. Last name is
24 M-c-I-n-v-a-i-l-l-e.

25 **Q.** What do you do for a living?

McInville - Direct by Mr. Lewis

1 A. I work for Envista Forensics. We're a forensic
2 consulting firm.

3 Q. And we're going to get into a little more detail, but
4 what do you do for Envista Forensics?

5 A. So I'm a technical lead. I work over a few examiners. I
6 also work a caseload myself. I deal with various types of
7 digital evidence, from cell phones to geolocation, various
8 disciplines within that group.

9 Q. And so we've designated you as an expert in digital
10 forensics and geolocation analysis. So why don't you just
11 generally tell us what that is.

12 A. Sure. So digital forensics revolves around us getting
13 data and evidence off of most digital devices or services that
14 retain these forms of data. So that could be a cell phone,
15 third parties like Google GPS locations, from ankle monitors,
16 or from those devices. So analyzing, then, that data that we
17 retrieve to render opinions based on the locations and the
18 activities that occur around those technologies.

19 Q. And how those technology companies store and produce that
20 kind of data; right?

21 A. Right. So understanding the processes behind that, how
22 they gather this data, what it's used for and its application,
23 you know, now from the private side, to the end user, to here
24 in the courtroom.

25 Q. And so what -- just briefly, what's your education and

McInvaill e - Direct by Mr. Lewis

1 experience in digital forensics and geolocation analysis?

2 A. Sure. Prior, I was a law enforcement officer. I did
3 that for eight and half years. The last four years
4 approximately working violent crimes. During that time, I
5 began to deal with digital evidence for our group. I was
6 dealing with phones and mobile location, geolocation evidence.

7 So I've continued to learn not only on the job but as
8 well as various trainings and certifications over the years.
9 And I've now been with Envista for coming on six years now, and
10 we continue our education into these areas constantly.

11 Q. So something came along a few years ago called the
12 geofence warrant. You're familiar with that?

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. And so, you know, again, you don't have to go into a lot
15 of detail, but how did you get involved in dealing with
16 geofence warrants?

17 A. So the geofence warrant itself is mainly a process and --
18 you know, a piece of legal process that's being used to query a
19 set of data from Google in a specific way.

20 Now, the data that's being retained there is based on our
21 common data types that we would use prior to that type of
22 warrant being used. So cellular data, WiFi connections,
23 Bluetooth, GPS, those types of measurements that get taken.
24 It's now aggregated, though, based on this particular service
25 from Google.

McInvaill e - Direct by Mr. Lewis

1 Q. And so have you been accepted as an expert --

2 THE COURT: Excuse me. I ask you to slow down --

3 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

4 THE COURT: -- for the court reporter.

5 THE WITNESS: Yes.

6 BY MR. LEWIS:

7 Q. Have you been accepted as an expert in the field of
8 digital forensics and geolocation analysis?

9 A. Yes. I've testified about 42 times, I believe, in state
10 and federal court.

11 Q. And you, in fact, testified in the *USA versus Chatrie*
12 case in Virginia, which pertained to the same kind of warrant
13 we're talking about here today; correct?

14 A. Yes. I have testified twice in the Eastern District of
15 Virginia for federal court as well as the -- I believe it's the
16 Middle District of Florida in Tampa for geofence warrants, as
17 well as various state courts. I believe about ten times total
18 for location history and geofence warrants.

19 Q. And you were -- you were accepted as an expert in those
20 courts; is that correct?

21 A. That's correct.

22 MR. LEWIS: Your Honor, I would tender Mr. McInvaill e
23 as an expert in digital forensics and geolocation analysis.

24 MR. MIMS: No objection.

25 THE COURT: Okay. So he is accepted as an expert in

McInvaill e - Direct by Mr. Lewis

1 digital data for geolocation analysis.

2 **BY MR. LEWIS:**

3 **Q.** Mr. McInvaill e, you prepared a report; is that correct?

4 **A.** I did.

5 **Q.** And we've attached it to our motion and provided it to
6 the Court. I'm just going to ask you, what -- what information
7 did you rely on in giving the opinions that you are giving here
8 today?

9 **A.** Sure. So I will, of course, want the geofence warrant so
10 that I can understand which process for that request was used
11 in this particular matter, the -- all of the responses from
12 Google as that pertains to that warrant. Generally, I will get
13 case, you know, documentation, general discovery that provides
14 some details as well. So all of those together.

15 **Q.** And so let's just talk about Google for a minute. Why
16 does Google collect somebody's location history?

17 **A.** So that's probably the key here, is that this warrant
18 cannot be accomplished or at least you cannot locate anyone
19 with this warrant without this specific service called location
20 history. It commonly gets confused with the location services
21 like the actual permissions that you give at the device base
22 level.

23 This is an accounts letting settle -- excuse me --
24 accounts level setting that is allowing you to gather your own
25 location information and store it to your specific account. So

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1 it is separate of letting your phone know, hey, this is where I
2 am so I can navigate places, thing like this. This is an
3 actual service of Google rather than a specific, like, switch.

4 So I kind of use it as this analogy of power inside of
5 your house. When you flip the switch on and off, that's those
6 location history -- or -- excuse me -- location services that
7 people are talking about, when you put your phone in airplane
8 mode or allow it to gather information to be used. That has to
9 be on, of course, for location history to operate. That is a
10 separate service from Google, meaning the actual power it flows
11 through so you can turn it on or turn it off, that gets
12 gathered.

13 Q. Does Google collect this information so it can help the
14 Government solve crimes?

15 A. No. They -- they have labeled this as a service to the
16 user akin to their journal.

17 Q. Right. So explain that a little bit. So what do you
18 mean by journal?

19 A. So it stores within the account. So, within your Google
20 account that you have, your Gmail account, what it's storing is
21 not only your location history, if you've allowed it to do this
22 operation, it's storing your Google searches, so both voice and
23 text searches, as well as your location history, and then any
24 other information that you're allowing it to gather. It
25 aggregates that within your -- within your account.

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1 Q. And does Google also -- start over. Would Google also
2 like to sell you an ad, would like to use it for advertising?

3 A. They do, but the actual service of location history
4 does -- is not an -- is not an ad-based service actually. It
5 is more for the user experience.

6 If you've ever gotten into your vehicle in the morning to
7 go to work but it realizes that you like to stop by a
8 particular place to get coffee every day because you constantly
9 do that, this data set that is being created because you're
10 allowing it to is now what is prompting your phone to say, hey,
11 do you want to stop by and get coffee this morning? If so,
12 this is the best route to go.

13 Q. Okay. So let's kick over to a geofence warrant and talk
14 about -- and you're familiar with the warrant we have in this
15 case?

16 A. I am.

17 Q. Let's talk about what this warrant is asking Google to
18 do. Go ahead.

19 A. So, generally, in a warrant, if you have a Google account
20 and you are looking for information regarding that account, we
21 would draw up a search warrant that says, Google, we want to
22 know about goodloe1ewis@gmail.com. And we want location
23 history. We want e-mails, IP logs, whatever we decide we need
24 based on the investigation, based on what we know about that
25 account.

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1 In this instance, because we don't know the specific
2 account that's being requested, the Government is outlining a
3 three-step process that allows you to eventually get to that
4 point, even without knowing who you're looking for. So, in
5 this instance, to find the person, we need that they have a
6 phone; they need a Gmail account; and then they need location
7 history turned on. That's the very first part that has to
8 happen.

9 Once the warrant is applied to that and begins to search
10 that sphere of that group of people, that bucket of data, in
11 the first step, what it's going to return is that document that
12 we've seen over and over again. I believe G-2 maybe was the
13 document that outlines the device ID, the estimated location,
14 and then, obviously, some details about that location, but
15 that's the extent of the information that is received.

16 Q. All right. So let's stop there. So here's G-3 actually.
17 Is that what you were just talking about?

18 A. Right. So, once that request is made, this is the very
19 first step in this process, is learning the anonymized, with
20 air quote, information that is being provided for -- for the
21 data retrieved.

22 Q. Right. Because we're about to start using probably my
23 least favorite word ever, de-anonymize. Okay. My mouth was
24 not made to say that word.

25 Okay. So -- but let's talk about this Step 1. Okay?

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1 Based upon your knowledge, your experience, where is Google
2 keeping the information that they go to get this Step 1
3 information?

4 A. So, commonly, it's referred to as the Sensorvault where
5 this data is stored. It is a large repository of users' data.
6 The device identifiers are an important piece of that, because
7 within your Google account, you can have multiple devices
8 capturing this data at any given time. So, as a result, in
9 this big bucket of data, you have individual device IDs, and
10 then there are locations to go along with it.

11 What this warrant in Step 1 is asking Google to do is to,
12 you know, essentially kind of draw this box within their system
13 and say whose data falls within this group. As a result of
14 that request, they have to search that entire bucket of data.
15 They can't just look at individual accounts.

16 Q. Okay. So now we're kind of getting to the point. How
17 many accounts does Google typically search in these situations?

18 A. This is a 2018 incident. Google estimates that it was
19 approximately 592 million accounts that had to be searched to
20 determine if you fit into a particular box or circle or
21 whatever polygon is drawn.

22 Q. Okay. And so how does Google decide if one of these
23 accounts falls into the box?

24 A. So, going back to G-3, I believe is what you said it was,
25 if you look within G-3, the key piece that returns this user's

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1 data as responsive to the warrant are the latitude and
2 longitude coordinates that are provided. So, as long as that
3 point there -- oh, excuse me. I think I drew on the screen.
4 As long as those points fall within the geofence, then it is
5 returned as responsive.

6 You've -- I don't know if you've seen yet as far as what
7 shows up in the data, but around that reference point, we will
8 then draw a circle around that particular point using that
9 map's display radius to the right, which is in meters. So that
10 is a circle that gets drawn over that reference point.

11 Q. Okay. So I'm going to show you then. This is Figure 5
12 from your report, Page 7 of 36. And so, yeah, does Google
13 actually search the box?

14 A. So, no, they have to search the entire data set just to
15 see which devices fall within the parameters of the box. So
16 the search is not limited to the -- to the box. The return is
17 limited to the box, if that makes sense.

18 Q. Okay. So show -- tell the Court what you're showing here
19 on Figure 5.

20 A. Okay. So, within that data set that you see in G-3, this
21 is one of those points. And so, for example, the center point
22 of this blue circle is likely somewhere in there (indicating).
23 It's probably just to the right of that. It looks a little off
24 from where I just put it, but it's very close to that. Since
25 that center point falls within the square, that piece of data

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1 is returned in that G-3-piece of paper.

2 The important piece to note there is, when they give you
3 the map's display radius, that's kind of their error radius
4 around that estimation that they have made. The device can be
5 anywhere within that circle. So it could be within the shaded
6 area that's in the geofence, but it could also be outside of
7 the geofence.

8 In the particular way that this warrant was drafted, it
9 allowed for -- as long as the center point falls within the
10 geofence, that that data is returned. There's other ways that
11 you can ask for this to be done, but this is the way that it
12 was done here.

13 Q. Okay. So -- all right. So let's continue on. After --
14 wait. Have you explained everything you need to explain about
15 how we get this Step 1 data in G-3?

16 A. Correct. I have.

17 Q. Okay. All right. So what happens next?

18 A. So, as it states in the warrant, you will -- law
19 enforcement will analyze this data that's being provided. So
20 we will take each of those points that are being labeled in
21 G-3, we'll map those out, and start -- and begin to look at,
22 where were these positioned at? What times were they
23 positioned in those locations? And then what can I determine
24 from that?

25 Based on that analysis, there's going to be subsequent

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1 requests being made to Google or demands made to Google for
2 further data. So the next step here would be to get what's
3 called contextual data.

4 Q. Okay. Go ahead. What's that?

5 A. So contextual data -- the reason they call it that is for
6 that very reason. It provides context. So now you are going
7 to see -- rather than just limited to a specific geographical
8 area within that box, we're now going to see generally what you
9 will see as devices travel from one place to the geofence and
10 then leave that geofence or remain within there the entire
11 time. But what it does, it provides more information.

12 Q. Okay. And then what happens next?

13 A. So, then, again, you will complete an analysis of that
14 data, then see if that changes anything. The judge asked
15 earlier about narrowing. Typically, through the analysis of
16 each of these, you will see narrowing occur.

17 People will decide that, hey, I had three in the
18 beginning. As a result of the first three sets of -- you know,
19 the first three data points that I see in the beginning, I only
20 need two of those moving on because -- let's say it's based on
21 the time frame or where they're positioned that you say, well,
22 I don't think this person is relevant so I'm not going to
23 include them in the subsequent request.

24 So then, as you move to Step 2, same thing. You can make
25 another choice and determine, hey, I don't even need this other

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1 person anymore because I figured out that they live across the
2 street. Whatever that is.

3 Step 3, now we will make the decision who do we want to
4 reveal their -- you know, your word "de-anonymize."

5 Q. Okay. And that's when they get the specific names on the
6 accounts and proceed on from there with other investigative
7 techniques; correct?

8 A. That's right. So, from my understanding of the process
9 that was gone through here is that, in Step 1, three devices
10 were returned. In Step 2, three devices received more
11 contextual data. And Step 3, all three were revealed for their
12 subscriber information.

13 Q. Okay. All right. So let's discuss something I think is
14 already clear but maybe use an example about how Google did
15 this process that might help the Court.

16 Did this warrant ask for any -- the identity -- start
17 over. Did this warrant identify any specific account names
18 that it was requesting information for?

19 A. No. Again, this is an unknown search. You are asking
20 Google to search all of the data that they have available in
21 hopes to identify someone.

22 Q. So let's give us -- since this is a post office, let's
23 use an analogy that there is something in a post office box in
24 the post office that the Government wants to know.

25 A. Okay.

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1 Q. How does this warrant work in relation to that concept
2 there?

3 A. So, in this instance, rather than say, hey, I want P.O.
4 box number, you know, 400 at the -- I don't know what the zip
5 code is for Oxford, but let's just say whatever the zip code is
6 for Oxford. That would be a specific request for a box at one
7 location. Essentially what you're saying here is that I know
8 someone has a P.O. box, and as a result, we need to search the
9 P.O. boxes to find, let's just say, some package that we're
10 looking for.

11 In this instance, rather than just search the boxes
12 within one post office within Oxford, this is going to require
13 the post office to search all of their post office boxes,
14 California, Virginia, North Carolina, and even if you went
15 overseas to, let's say, an APO where they're delivering stuff
16 to soldiers in wherever, we've got to check those too, because
17 that's what's happening here. It's all of the accounts that
18 they have, not just a specific one.

19 Q. All right. We talked about this language in the warrant
20 application -- well, it's in the warrant and the warrant
21 application -- about -- and I'll just read it under Step 1.
22 "Law enforcement will analyze this location data to identify
23 users who may have witnessed or participated in the subject
24 offenses and will seek any additional information regarding
25 those devices through further legal process." Did I read that

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1 correctly?

2 A. Yes, sir, you have.

3 Q. And you have reviewed the information that went to Google
4 that's been provided by the Government; correct?

5 A. I have.

6 Q. And you have reviewed the information that came back
7 to -- from Google to the Government; correct?

8 A. That's right.

9 Q. Have you seen -- were there any other warrants issued
10 pertaining to further legal process to do Step 2 and 3?

11 A. No, not in this instance. It was all revolving around
12 the November 8th search warrant. This is a common piece of
13 language that I see in geofence warrants. It's showed up in
14 other warrants in the past as well.

15 Q. Okay. In this particular case, why didn't the Government
16 just ask for location history for somebody's -- somebody's
17 account?

18 A. Again, they -- I believe it's been testified they didn't
19 know which account to -- to ask for.

20 Q. Okay. Now, this hasn't come up yet, and I don't know
21 that the Government does think this is analagous, but let's
22 talk about it for a minute. There's something called "tower
23 dump." Okay. What is a tower dump?

24 A. So, in a tower dump, what we're asking the cell phone
25 providers to do is to tell us who communicated on a certain set

McInvaill e - Direct by Mr. Lewis

1 of towers.

2 So generally what we're looking at is -- for instance,
3 here at the post office, there is a certain set of cell phone
4 towers for all of the carriers that are going to be positioned
5 in that area that provide service to that specific location.
6 You're then going to ask those carriers to tell you who
7 communicated on those towers during a specific time frame.
8 That way you can begin to identify the numbers that were in
9 that general area in making communications.

10 Q. So what's the difference between what the Government is
11 doing here with this geofence warrant and a tower dump?

12 A. So the tower dump is actually restricted as far as the
13 search to that specific location. The records pertaining to
14 those particular towers are being searched. So those
15 particular towers only cover a finite area.

16 As a -- you know, kind of on the flip side of that, for
17 the Google warrants, because that data is not stored in a way
18 that allows you to search it based on a specific geographic
19 area, you're then having to make that search across the full
20 range of data for all of the accounts to find who was in
21 that -- that given area.

22 Q. Okay.

23 MR. LEWIS: Bear with me a moment, Your Honor.

24 THE COURT: Uh-huh.

25 (CONFERRING OFF THE RECORD.)

McInvaill e - Direct by Mr. Chiniche

1 **BY MR. LEWIS:**

2 **Q.** This came up earlier, and just so maybe there's -- this
3 is clear, the information sought by this warrant, does that --
4 does the information Google returned tell you if somebody was
5 making a phone call within the geofence at any given time?

6 **A.** No, it does not. This only provides location information
7 for the devices.

8 **Q.** Does it indicate if somebody is sending a text to
9 somebody within that period of information?

10 **A.** Just locations. That is it.

11 **Q.** Okay. So, I mean, you know, does -- okay. So, in this
12 particular case, did it return these three devices because
13 somebody was making a phone call or texting within that
14 particular fence?

15 **A.** No. Location history will collect passively. It
16 commonly can collect several times a minute. So, no, this
17 happens just because the device is on.

18 **Q.** Okay. All right.

19 **MR. LEWIS:** Thank you, Your Honor. That's all the
20 questions I have.

21 **THE COURT:** Do either of the other defendants' counsel
22 wish to question the expert?

23 **MR. TRAVIS:** No questions. Thank you, Your Honor.

24 **MR. CHINICHE:** Yes, Your Honor.

25 **DIRECT EXAMINATION**

McInvaille - Direct by Mr. Chiniche

1 **BY MR. CHINICHE:**

2 **Q.** So, Mr. McInvaille, when Google got the search warrant
3 from the inspectors in this case, if -- if I had a Google
4 account, Google got into my account; is that right?

5 **A.** That's correct.

6 **Q.** And if Mr. Charlie has a Gmail account, Google got into
7 his account; is that right?

8 **A.** That would be true for every -- and that's for every
9 circle or square or geofence that you draw within a warrant.
10 That happens either one time or multiple times for each
11 warrant. So for every warrant that comes through.

12 **Q.** Every warrant. So if law enforcement gets a geofence
13 warrant in Tampa, Florida, a geofence, and I've got a Gmail
14 account, Paul Chiniche in Oxford, Google is going through my
15 account?

16 **A.** That's correct. They would determine if your account has
17 any locations that fall within the parameters of that geofence
18 warrant in Tampa.

19 **Q.** And you estimated -- how many accounts did Google go
20 through with respect to this particular search warrant?

21 **A.** So Google estimated in 2018 that 592 million users use
22 location history, and that's the amount that would be searched
23 to facilitate the response.

24 **Q.** And where do you get that information from?

25 **A.** I worked a case in California, the *Dawes* case, D-a-w-e-s.

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1 In that matter, a Google employee responded to a request that
2 we had made to ask how many accounts were affected by the
3 search.

4 **MR. CHINICHE:** Thank you. I have no further
5 questions.

6 **THE COURT:** Okay. Cross-examination, Mr. Mims?

7 **MR. MIMS:** Yes, Your Honor.

8 **CROSS-EXAMINATION**

9 **BY MR. MIMS:**

10 **Q.** Good afternoon, Mr. McInvaill e.

11 **A.** Afternoon.

12 **Q.** Before we get into this case in detail in a minute, I
13 just want to go back and ask you a few questions about you.
14 This is the first chance I've had to meet you and really ask
15 you questions. Have you ever worked for Google?

16 **A.** No, I have not.

17 **Q.** Okay. Have you ever personally submitted a geofence
18 warrant to Google?

19 **A.** No, sir, I have not.

20 **Q.** Okay. What training do you have in Google's operations
21 and procedures?

22 **A.** I don't have any training. I just have experience from
23 the cases that I've worked.

24 **Q.** The cases you've worked. Explain to me what cases that
25 you've worked. You're talking about as an expert witness?

McInvaile - Cross

1 A. That's correct.

2 Q. Okay. But you're not talking about as a law enforcement
3 officer?

4 A. We made Google requests in law enforcement as well. My
5 knowledge of location history comes from -- from both of those.

6 Q. I'm sorry. Well, let me ask you -- so do you have law
7 enforcement experience?

8 A. Yes, I do.

9 Q. Tell me about that.

10 A. I did eight and a half years at the Lancaster County
11 Sheriff's Office in South Carolina. I held various titles
12 during that time. The last four or so years, I worked in
13 violent crime investigations.

14 Q. Okay.

15 A. During that time, I dealt with -- I did all of our mobile
16 phones, cell location, geolocation type evidence prior to
17 coming to Envista.

18 Q. When did you leave there?

19 A. 2017.

20 Q. All right. Did you ever seek any geofence warrants when
21 you were working in South Carolina in law enforcement?

22 A. No. At the time, that wasn't -- it actually wasn't a
23 widely known technique.

24 Q. Okay.

25 A. It wasn't until a few -- sometime after that that they

McInville - Cross

1 began to come out.

2 Q. Okay. So, when I asked you about experience or training
3 in Google's operations and procedures, you talked about, "Well,
4 I know something from my law enforcement experience." That has
5 nothing to do with their procedures on geofence warrants
6 because you weren't doing them back then; right?

7 A. So the submission for location history accounts or those
8 requests is the same through the portal as you've heard
9 described before. The process for the geofence, no, was not
10 for law enforcement.

11 Q. Well, and you used a good word there that I was about to
12 use. "Process." You understand maybe the process of how you
13 submit things through the legal portal at Google; right?

14 A. Yes, I understand the process.

15 Q. But as far as -- what I'm wanting to know is, on the
16 other side of the house, inside the walls of Google, do you
17 have any training and experience on how they store things and
18 how they do things?

19 A. No, I do not.

20 Q. Mr. McInville, how much are you getting paid for your
21 time?

22 A. I'm a salaried employee with our company.

23 Q. Well, my understanding is that, when defendants hire an
24 expert such as you in this case, they have to pay you; right?

25 A. If I worked for myself, yes, they would be paying me, but

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1 they're not. They're not paying me. They pay my company.

2 Q. They pay your company. Well, let me ask it this way.
3 How much is your company getting paid for your time?

4 A. I believe it's \$250 an hour.

5 Q. Okay. And I know you mentioned it earlier, but I just
6 want to make sure I have it right. How many times -- well, you
7 didn't mention this particularly. How many times have you been
8 designated as an expert before?

9 A. About 42 times, I believe.

10 Q. All right. And that's the same number of times you said
11 you've testified in court; correct?

12 A. That's correct. Or testified in total.

13 Q. Right. So not necessarily in court. Some may be in a
14 deposition?

15 A. Correct.

16 Q. Do you know how many times you would have testified in
17 court?

18 A. 30 some odd -- some odd times.

19 Q. In all of these 42 times total, have you ever testified
20 before on geofence warrants specifically?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. How many times?

23 A. Three times in federal court and a handful in state
24 court. I'm not sure of the exact number of just geofence.

25 Q. One of those times, in fact, was in the *Chattrie* case;

McInvaill e - Cross

1 right?

2 A. That's correct. Twice.

3 Q. Okay. So twice in the same case?

4 A. That's right.

5 Q. And that's the case out of the -- is it the Eastern
6 District of Virginia?

7 A. That's right.

8 Q. That's really one of the earliest reported decisions on
9 geofence warrants, isn't it?

10 A. Yes. The earliest federal district court level, yes.

11 Q. There's really not much federal case law on this, is
12 there?

13 A. There's not. They're currently being litigated.

14 Q. And in the *Chatrie* case in which you testified as an
15 expert for the defendants; right?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. That's one in which the Court said that the good faith
18 exception applies and therefore denied the motion to suppress;
19 correct?

20 A. I believe that's correct.

21 Q. So, Mr. McInvaill e, I want to see if we can agree on a
22 few things. I know we're on opposite sides of this case here,
23 but a lot of times I like to try to see if we can find some
24 common ground and agree on a few things.

25 First of all, Google is certainly capable of determining

McInvaillie - Cross

1 what devices are located within a geofence; right?

2 A. They can estimate it, yes.

3 Q. I'm sorry?

4 A. It's an estimation, but, yes, they can do it.

5 Q. Okay. And would you agree with me this information is
6 beneficial to law enforcement in determining who may have been
7 present at the scene of a crime?

8 A. You said it's beneficial?

9 Q. Yes.

10 A. I think it's useful, yes.

11 Q. In fact, FBI and other law enforcement agencies, they
12 have used geofence information to find people who have been
13 kidnapped or find runaway children or find terrorists, even, or
14 other criminals? Would you agree that FBI and law enforcement
15 agencies have used these to -- used geofences to find that
16 information?

17 A. They could have.

18 Q. In fact, since about 2018, geofences are used quite
19 frequently, aren't they?

20 A. They're becoming more common, yes.

21 Q. Well, more common. In fact, wouldn't you agree with me
22 that Google gets tens of thousands of these geofence warrants
23 each year?

24 A. That's probably true.

25 Q. Okay. And when I say "get them," I'm talking about

McInvaillie - Cross

1 actually gets them and complies with them, not that it's been
2 rejected or it's been refused by the Court. I'm talking about
3 geofence warrants that are used -- submitted and information is
4 used to help in a case like I'm using.

5 A. That's probably true.

6 Q. Okay. Now, Google does this through location
7 information; right?

8 A. Location history, yes.

9 Q. Location history. Thank you. I appreciate the
10 clarification because I know that's a term that I think you've
11 used in your report is location history; right?

12 A. That's right. That's the specific product that is being
13 searched.

14 Q. Okay. So location history -- first of all, that is
15 information that Google gathers from its subscribers to various
16 Google apps and programs; right?

17 A. So, yes, you're allowing Google to collect this and store
18 to your account.

19 Q. Google meaning the customer. Me as a Google user, my
20 phone. If I use Google Maps, for example, and if I enable
21 location history, I am providing information to Google; right?

22 A. So you don't actually have to use the application. As
23 long as you have location history enabled, it will collect.

24 Q. Correct. If I enable?

25 A. If you enable location history, yes.

McInvaillie - Cross

1 Q. When I first get a phone, location history is not
2 enabled, is it?

3 A. No. The -- well, your -- when you initially get an
4 account, no, it is not.

5 Q. Okay. In other words, I have to agree to enable location
6 history on my account?

7 A. Right, because you're making an account level decision.
8 So it's -- you're making a decision to store your information
9 to your specific account.

10 Q. But that's a decision that I voluntarily make to share
11 that information with Google?

12 A. So it's not so much that you're sharing with Google. You
13 are storing with Google. It's kind of like your -- if you have
14 a mini storage unit or something, you are storing your
15 belongings within that account.

16 Q. Okay. So let me ask you -- I know you were asked some
17 questions earlier about analogies. Let me make one for you.

18 If you say I'm storing that location in Google -- let's
19 say you are Google, and let's say that my location history is
20 written on this piece of paper. Instead of me keeping it in my
21 file cabinet, I'm giving it to you to put in your file cabinet;
22 right?

23 A. Correct.

24 Q. And you're putting it in a file cabinet there at your --
25 at your business, not in my house; right?

McInvaillie - Cross

1 A. Correct. It's a separate storage.

2 Q. Okay. And that's what we call a Sensorvault; is that
3 right?

4 A. That's correct.

5 Q. All right. I'm learning a lot in this case because I --
6 I'm not a technological person. So it's taking a little while
7 to catch on to all of this.

8 The Sensorvault -- I think of that as kind of an
9 electronic file cabinet basically at Google's headquarters. Is
10 that fair to say?

11 A. It's probably similar, yes.

12 Q. Okay. Now, I can use my phone to make phone calls, send
13 texts, search the web, all of that, without location services
14 or location history turned on; is that right?

15 A. That's correct. You can.

16 Q. Okay. So location services or location history, that may
17 just be a convenience to me as a consumer. There may be things
18 that I use that it's a little more convenient to me if I have
19 it turned on; right?

20 A. Right. It is a product. Just like you have a house and
21 not have Internet. You don't have to have it, but you may want
22 it.

23 Q. Well, for example, sometimes when I'm traveling, if I
24 don't have location services turned on and I want to -- I'm in
25 a strange place and I want to look at a map, I have to open up

McInvaillie - Cross

1 Google Maps and actually kind of scroll around and find, okay,
2 I'm in Destin, Florida. Where's my road? Where am I going?
3 Right?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. But if I have location services turned on, when I hit
6 Google Maps, it pops up and shows me where I am. It makes it
7 easier to use; right?

8 A. Right. And you can do that separate of location history
9 as well.

10 Q. Sure. But I -- in other words, I don't have to do that.
11 I can do it the hard way if I want to; right?

12 A. If you'd like to.

13 Q. Now, Google also uses this location information as well,
14 though. They do sell ads using this information that I've
15 provided Google to store in their Sensorvault; right?

16 A. So, actually, there's other portions of data that they
17 gather for those. Location history is not one of those
18 products.

19 Q. So my understanding is, when Google gets a geofence
20 search warrant, it looks in its Sensorvault, it's electronic
21 storage, to pull the requested info -- information; is that
22 right?

23 A. That's correct.

24 Q. In other words, I described this as kind of an electronic
25 file cabinet. Google, when it's get a geofence warrant, I

McInvaillie - Cross

1 picture it physically as opening up a drawer and digging
2 through papers. It's doing it electronically obviously, but
3 it's looking at information it stores at its building at its
4 headquarters; correct?

5 A. Right. And rather than go to your -- you know, to your
6 filing cabinet and your particular folder of information, it's
7 got to search that entire file cabinet, yes.

8 Q. But it's all information that I, as a user and consumer,
9 have given to Google to store?

10 A. Yes. It's -- again, you are storing that data with
11 Google.

12 Q. Sure. There's no -- there's no documentation or contract
13 or anything like that that when I give it to Google to store
14 that says, by the way, Google, you are not allowed to share
15 this with anybody anytime, is there?

16 A. It's held under your account with a username and pass
17 code. So I don't -- I don't know if there is any document that
18 specifically says that, but it's not just, you know, free
19 hanging out there. It's stored within the account.

20 Q. So, once Google gets the geofence search warrant and it
21 searches its Sensorvault for the information, it then sends
22 anonymous data to law enforcement of only devices within the
23 box so-to-speak; right?

24 A. With those it estimates, yes.

25 Q. Law enforcement then can review that data and they can

McInvaill e - Cross

1 select which devices are relevant and ask for additional
2 information if they want to; correct?

3 A. That's right. That's what the process outlines.

4 Q. Okay. Now, you were describing a while ago, I think, a
5 process of how Google searches their Sensorvault, that they
6 have to look through everything to see who's in the box. And
7 I'm -- I'm dumbing it down a lot --

8 A. I understand.

9 Q. -- I know, but they're digging through everything in this
10 Sensorvault to see who's in the box; right?

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. When they do that, they don't look to see where everyone
13 is. They only look to see who's in the box?

14 A. Again, who falls within those parameters.

15 Q. I'm going to come back to this idea here in just a
16 minute, but I want to -- I want to pause for a second and look
17 at this briefly. So, assuming that February 5th of 2018 I had
18 location history turned on on my own phone, Google would have
19 that information stored in their Sensorvault; right?

20 A. Correct.

21 Q. So -- but when Google looks in their Sensorvault in
22 relation to this search warrant, they don't look to see where
23 Robert Mims was on that day. Nobody knows where Robert Mims
24 was at 5:00 on that day. It only knows whether I was in the
25 box or not in the box; correct?

McInvaillie - Cross

1 A. Correct. They just search your account to see if it's in
2 the box.

3 Q. Okay. Now, would you agree with me that a geofence
4 warrant won't necessarily pick up everybody who's physically in
5 a box?

6 A. No. Because, again, there's so many -- there's a few
7 different criteria that have to be met for it to occur. That's
8 why, as described earlier, you don't see the victim and
9 other -- the other people, is that it's -- it's a small -- even
10 though it's -- you know, it sounds like a lot, 600 -- almost
11 600 million accounts, it still is just a small subset of Google
12 users, which is in the 2 billion range.

13 So it's not all -- you know, just -- it's not the --
14 because you have a cell phone, we will find you. You have to
15 have a cell phone. You have to have a Google account. You
16 have to have location history. And then, to be returned, you
17 have to be estimated within that area.

18 Q. Yeah. It's certainly beneficial to see who may have been
19 in the box, but just because your name or your device doesn't
20 pop up doesn't mean you weren't there; correct?

21 A. That can be true, yes.

22 Q. Because, for example, it only hits, what -- it only
23 checks for information every five, six, ten minutes. How
24 often?

25 A. It can be multiple times a minute most of the time. I've

McInvaillie - Cross

1 seen it, you know, six times a minute, two times a minute. It
2 stores quite a bit of data.

3 Q. Okay. Well, and I thought I'd seen that sometimes that
4 it could be longer. It could be more like five minutes. I may
5 have that wrong. But could it be more than a five-minute
6 interval?

7 A. The way it's described in the data I've seen, it's
8 generally not that long, no.

9 Q. Okay. Fair enough. But if you're somebody like the
10 driver of the white SUV who comes through briefly and then
11 comes back through and drops somebody off and leaves, your
12 device might not talk to Google in the few moments you drive
13 past; right?

14 A. It's possible.

15 Q. So you might not -- so your device may not hit
16 so-to-speak because you're only there briefly?

17 A. It's possible.

18 Q. Okay. Or you could just have location services off;
19 correct?

20 A. Yes. Again, if it doesn't show up, it very well could be
21 because location history is not an -- not an enabled option.

22 Q. So there are a little over 20 people in this room. If we
23 did a geofence for this room for right now, we're not
24 necessarily going to get 20 devices that hit, are we?

25 A. No. I would only expect about three or four.

McInvaillie - Cross

1 Q. Okay. Now, one other thing to be clear, this search
2 warrant -- I've done search warrants for phones. You probably
3 did too when you were a police officer.

4 A. I have, yes.

5 Q. When you're looking for text messages setting up a drug
6 deal or pictures that may be important or you're searching for
7 e-mails or things like that, that's not what a geofence warrant
8 is about, is it?

9 A. No. It's just about location.

10 Q. That's right. Just about location. You're not searching
11 for communications on a phone. That's something separate?

12 A. Correct.

13 Q. Let me ask you, Mr. McInvaillie, what is an IP address?

14 A. It's Internet Protocol address. It allows essentially
15 the tracking of what occurs across the Internet. So, when
16 requests are made for particular websites, essentially, you're
17 going to be making that request for a particular IP address out
18 to another IP address that's a, you know, Google or whoever,
19 that way it facilitates the transaction of the information.

20 Q. Okay. So, normally -- I've got an iPad, and most
21 evenings I get on it at some point for a little while and surf
22 the web on my iPad. My iPad would have a specific IP address,
23 wouldn't it?

24 A. So your home Wi-Fi would.

25 Q. My home Wi-Fi?

McInvaile - Cross

1 A. Correct.

2 Q. Got you. So, in other words, my wife's computer, my
3 daughter's phone, my iPad would all work off the same IP
4 address at my home?

5 A. Yes. Generally off of different ports but, yes.

6 Q. Okay. Now, would you agree that Google keeps millions
7 and millions of IP addresses?

8 A. Yes, they do. Within those accounts, they will also
9 store IP addresses as well.

10 Q. Okay. Would you agree it would be far more than 592
11 million?

12 A. More IP addresses?

13 Q. Yes.

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Would you agree with me that Google would have to search
16 every customer to see who is using an IP address at a specific
17 date and time? In other words -- let me back up because I
18 should have asked a different question at first. Have you seen
19 search warrants to determine whose IP address this is?

20 A. Yes. If you have the IP address and you're trying to
21 determine its -- its owner?

22 Q. Yes.

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Okay. So if I send -- if I want to know -- if I've got
25 the IP address and I want to know who does that belong to, I

McInvaill e - Cross

1 can ask Google about it, and they would have to search every
2 customer to see who's using that IP address at a specific date
3 and time?

4 A. So, for that example, what you would do is -- IP
5 addresses are like phone numbers. They're owned by the
6 individual companies. So, you know, let's say Comcast or
7 someone like that, they own a block of IP addresses.

8 So then when you determine that that one falls within
9 their block, you go to them with a search warrant or whatever
10 legal process. You make that request to them and say, "At this
11 date and time, this IP address was used, and I need the
12 subscriber information from it because of X probable cause."
13 They will then query for that specific IP address to tell you
14 the subscriber.

15 Q. Law enforcement can actually request Google identify the
16 user of the IP address with just a grand jury subpoena; right?

17 A. That's like -- yes, probably.

18 Q. Okay. And isn't it true that an IP address can show a
19 person using a Google address in a specific location such as a
20 house?

21 A. Yes. You can resolve them back to specific addresses,
22 because, again, like the Wi-Fi in your home, it's in a fixed
23 location.

24 Q. And even though there's millions and millions and
25 millions of IP addresses out there, you can get all of that

McInvaillie - Cross

1 with just a grand jury subpoena, can't you?

2 A. You can, but you're making a very specific request.

3 Q. All right. Now, I want to show you something. With
4 assistance from somebody in my office who knows far more about
5 technology than me, we created this document last night. And I
6 use the term "we" very loosely.

7 Do you recognize -- well, first of all, before I ask you
8 about that, let me go back for a second. In your report -- you
9 were shown this a minute ago. I believe you were asked a
10 question about this box right here (indicating). I don't have
11 a color copy. I have -- I think when I copied I didn't use
12 color, but this is the same box you were shown a few minutes
13 ago; right?

14 A. It is.

15 Q. And this is basically where you've got the geofence box
16 as a square; correct?

17 A. Correct.

18 Q. And that is basically around -- the post office is right
19 here (indicating); right?

20 A. Correct.

21 Q. And then you were asked some questions about -- about one
22 of the hits that came back in Step 1, and you've drawn this
23 basically circle that's a -- it's a 347-meter radius from the
24 latitude and longitude given for that hit; correct?

25 A. Correct.

McInvaillie - Cross

1 Q. Okay. Because you were asked some questions about, well,
2 the device could have been inside or outside the box; right?

3 A. That's right.

4 Q. So why didn't you plot more than just one point with the
5 largest radius?

6 A. I don't recall if this is the largest, but I was asked
7 to -- to show an example of where the device -- essentially
8 where the device could be in relation to -- to a data point.

9 Q. Okay. Well, we had nine other points. I'm going to
10 throw out the one at 5:58 that we don't believe was --

11 A. Okay.

12 Q. -- was related to it. I'm talking about the -- I'm
13 talking about the seven points related to device 859 and the
14 three points related to device 768. Why didn't you plot the
15 other nine points?

16 A. Again, this is just an example for that one question
17 about how it looks where -- where the data point falls because
18 I have all of them plotted.

19 Q. Okay. You would agree that GPS is more accurate than
20 Wi-Fi; is that correct?

21 A. It can be.

22 Q. It can be? You don't think it usually is?

23 A. Yes, it can be more accurate. Yes.

24 Q. Okay. That's why, in fact, on three of these the source
25 is GPS. The three associated with 768; right?

McInvaill - Cross

1 A. Correct.

2 Q. And the seven associated with device 859, the source is
3 WiFi; right?

4 A. That's correct.

5 Q. And we see the GPS has a much smaller radius around the
6 latitude and longitude; right?

7 A. That's right, but that's not always true.

8 Q. Okay. So I want to go back now to the chart that I had
9 help creating. Let's look at the green -- at the green ones
10 first because those are three points. You said you went
11 ahead -- that maybe when you were working on this you plotted
12 all ten points?

13 A. Yes, I plotted all the data. Yes.

14 Q. Okay. So would you agree with me that the ones in green
15 are the three points associated with device 768?

16 A. If they're plotted correctly, yes. I'll just assume that
17 you have done this properly.

18 Q. Okay. Well, if we need to, I've got the person who put
19 this together. We can bring her in here in a minute and talk
20 about it but --

21 A. Unless you don't think it's correct, again, I said I'd
22 trust you.

23 Q. Okay. Fair enough. And the circles around each point --
24 I've got a -- I've got one that zooms in a little bit better
25 we'll look at in a second, but the circles around each point

McInvaillie - Cross

1 would just be the radius in meters around the latitude and
2 longitude; correct?

3 A. That's what it should be, yes.

4 Q. Okay. And then for the blue ones, what we've got here,
5 the outer circle would be the same one that you had shown in
6 your report, the 347 meters; right?

7 A. It appears to be, yes.

8 Q. Okay. Well, let me go back for a second. You would
9 agree with me, for the seven points associated with device 859,
10 it's all the exact same latitude and longitude?

11 A. It is.

12 Q. Okay. And that's where we have the blue dot right here
13 (indicating), the blue pinpoint?

14 A. Correct.

15 Q. And then we have radiuses around them. And I will just
16 tell you, for purposes of keeping this simple, rather than
17 trying to clutter up this chart with seven different blue
18 lines, I had my assistant plot the largest one, which is 347
19 meters, and the smallest one, which is the inner one, which is
20 92 meters, and then one that was 146 meters. Does that appear
21 to be accurate to you?

22 A. Again, trusting that you did it properly, yes.

23 Q. You won't dispute that it's accurate?

24 A. I'm not, no.

25 Q. All right. And I'm going to put this one up here. This

McInvaillie - Cross

1 one kind of cuts off part of the -- part of the outer one, but
2 it helps us zoom in on the picture a little bit better. It's
3 the same chart, just zoomed in a little bit.

4 The square box here (indicating), that is the geofence.
5 That's the parameters of the geofence; right?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. Okay. So, on device 768, the green ones, the entire
8 circle -- and, again, you said earlier the device is somewhere
9 in the circle; right?

10 A. It should be, yes.

11 Q. Yeah. The pinpoint doesn't really mean anything. It's
12 somewhere in that circle?

13 A. Right.

14 Q. And the entire circle on the three green hits are all
15 within the geofence box; correct?

16 A. That's correct.

17 Q. Okay. Now, I want to look at the smallest blue line.
18 That's the smallest, shortest diameter, the 92-meter diameter.
19 You can see here (indicating). This is the back of the post
20 office; right?

21 A. It appears to be, yes.

22 Q. Okay. And the edge of that line runs right along right
23 there -- where we were watching the video earlier, it would
24 just cover where the assailant was hiding behind the post
25 office, wouldn't it?

McInvaill - Cross

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. All right. And that's the tightest radius on the blue.
3 The 146, which is the second biggest radius, would certainly
4 encompass the post office, and the 347 would as well, wouldn't
5 it?

6 A. That's correct.

7 Q. So while, admittedly, on the 347-meter radius, a good bit
8 of it's inside the box, a good bit of it is outside the box,
9 but for the other eight -- oh, I'm sorry -- the other six
10 related to device 859, that would be located mostly inside the
11 box, wouldn't it?

12 A. Better than the other, yes.

13 Q. Okay. In fact, with the smallest one, it's
14 overwhelmingly inside the box, isn't it?

15 A. Yes. Much better than 347.

16 Q. Okay. There was some discussion a minute ago about
17 further legal process. Is it fair to say that you are not a
18 judge?

19 A. I am not.

20 Q. Okay. And you are not -- you've not been proposed as an
21 expert on the law; correct?

22 A. No, I'm not.

23 Q. Okay. So I'm going to use myself as an example. Okay?
24 I'm just going to give you an absolute hypothetical. I am a
25 very happily married man. I will tell you this is just a wild

McInvaill e - Cross

1 hypothetical.

2 But if my location history was turned on on February 5th
3 of 2018 at 5:30 p.m., in theory, my information would be stored
4 in this Sensorvault, and Google would review what's in their
5 Sensorvault to respond to the search warrant; right?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. Okay. If I was somewhere I didn't want somebody to be --
8 if I was at my girlfriend's house, for example, and I didn't
9 want my wife to know about it, Google's not going to find this
10 by searching their Sensorvault, are they?

11 A. Say that again. I'm sorry.

12 Q. If I'm somewhere I don't want to be on February 5th of
13 2018 at 5:30 p.m., this search warrant is not going to show it
14 unless I was at the Lake Cormorant post office; right?

15 A. Right. They're not going to call your wife.

16 Q. Yeah. If I was at my girlfriend's house at 5:30 p.m.
17 that evening, the Postal Inspection Service isn't going to
18 know, are they?

19 A. No. Unless your girlfriend stays at the post office.

20 Q. That's right. Google's not going to even know because
21 they're not looking to see where I am. They're just looking to
22 see was my device in the box or not; right?

23 A. Yeah.

24 Q. Okay. And while Google might search their Sensorvault,
25 they may know where I am, they're going to know anyway because

McInvaile - Cross

1 I've already given them that information, haven't I?

2 A. Yeah. But, again, this isn't something that they just
3 are willingly going through. This is a -- again, a legal
4 demand they're going to search this data for. So, no, they're
5 not just looking to see where you are.

6 Q. I agree. But unless I'm at the Lake Cormorant post
7 office that evening, the only people that's going to know that
8 is Google, and they already know it because I've already shared
9 that information with them; right?

10 A. But, again, you make it out as though they're keeping
11 tabs on you being there. Again, they're only looking in this
12 instance. So they would only know if you were there, yes,
13 because they're looking.

14 Q. Just a couple more questions for you. Google sends this
15 information back in response to the geofence warrant, and,
16 basically, it showed two devices were there. And you don't
17 disagree -- and the devices I'm talking about are device 859
18 and 768. Okay? You don't disagree that in Step 3 they
19 disclose that those devices belong to Jamarr Smith and Gilbert
20 McThune?

21 A. No.

22 Q. Okay.

23 A. In the beginning, you said -- you said two or three?

24 Q. I'm sorry. They sent back three.

25 A. Okay.

McInvaill e - Cross

1 Q. But I'm ignoring the third one about whatever record --
2 waves records because --

3 A. Okay.

4 Q. -- that -- I don't believe that's relevant to this.

5 A. Got you.

6 Q. It's at that point they say device 859 and 768 were
7 present in the vicinity of Lake Cormorant post office; right?

8 A. Correct. Those devices.

9 Q. All right. And you would agree me that we've been able
10 to identify those devices in Step 3 as Smith and McThune1?

11 A. For those accounts, yes.

12 Q. For those accounts. Okay. So you don't disagree that
13 Smith and McThune1 were present at the Lake Cormorant post
14 office at 5:30 p.m. that evening, do you?

15 A. I can't say them physically, but an account that you have
16 associated with them, yes.

17 Q. Okay. Their devices were present, weren't they?

18 A. The devices with those accounts, yes.

19 Q. And, in fact, you've watched the video here. I assume
20 you've watched it before.

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. You do see on the video where the assailant has his elbow
23 up to his ear for three minutes standing behind the post
24 office, don't you?

25 A. So I watched today, but I -- honestly, from that TV, I

McInvaillie - Cross

1 couldn't see it, but, again, I wasn't close enough to be able
2 to see it. I can't -- I can't rule on that either way.

3 Q. Okay. And you were here a while ago when we put the
4 phone records up. You don't dispute that the phone records
5 confirm that McThunel and Smith were on the phone with each
6 other for a five -- roughly five-minute phone call around 5:15
7 p.m. that evening, do you?

8 A. I haven't reviewed those records.

9 Q. Let's take a look at them real quick. Here's the phone
10 records from C Spire. Did you ever review phone records when
11 you were a police officer?

12 A. Yeah, I've reviewed one or two sets.

13 Q. Okay. So here's the start time, 1716 and 10 seconds.
14 You understand it's military time; correct?

15 A. I do.

16 Q. And that's on February 5th; right?

17 A. Correct.

18 Q. And in civilian time, that would be 5:16 p.m., wouldn't
19 it?

20 A. Correct.

21 Q. And we have a phone call. The calling number would be
22 6029. The called number would be 7511. I'll represent to you
23 that's Jamarr Smith's number and Gilbert McThunel's number.
24 And the duration of the call lasted 350 seconds; right?

25 A. Okay.

McInvaillie - Cross

1 Q. And if my math is correct, I guess that's about five
2 minutes and 50 seconds; right?

3 A. It's close.

4 Q. Okay. So you don't dispute, do you, that, in fact,
5 Gilbert McThunel was on the phone with Jamarr Smith, assuming
6 that I have not lied to you about the -- whose numbers those
7 are?

8 A. No. Can -- can I see those records?

9 Q. Absolutely.

10 MR. MIMS: May I approach the witness, Your Honor?

11 THE COURT: You may.

12 A. Does it have a definition sheet with it or not?

13 BY MR. MIMS:

14 Q. It does. Feel free to dig through it. Just please don't
15 get it out of order because I'll never get it back.

16 A. Got you. I know you guys like printing records. It's
17 not a good idea.

18 Q. I'm sorry?

19 A. I know you guys like printing these things. It's
20 terrible.

21 Q. Yeah, it is.

22 A. You said the definition sheet is here?

23 Q. It should be. I believe I attached it. It may be at the
24 very back.

25 A. Okay. (Reviews record.) Okay. I just wanted to be able

McInvaill e - Redirect by Mr. Lewis

1 to review them since you asked me about them.

2 Q. I'm sorry?

3 A. I just wanted to be able to review them since you asked.
4 I just had not seen them.

5 Q. All right. Thank you.

6 MR. MIMS: Your Honor, I have no further questions. I
7 would offer into evidence the plotting of some of these points
8 that I referred to with the expert. I'd offer them as G-4A and
9 G-4B.

10 THE COURT: Any objection?

11 MR. CHINICHE: May I just take a look at them?

12 THE COURT: Certainly.

13 MR. MIMS: Oh, I'm sorry.

14 (CONFERRING OFF THE RECORD.)

15 MR. CHINICHE: No objection.

16 MR. LEWIS: No objection.

17 THE COURT: Thank you. They'll be received.

18 (EXHIBIT NOS. G-4A AND G-4B ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

19 MR. MIMS: Your Honor, with that, I have no further
20 questions.

21 THE COURT: Redirect.

22 REDIRECT EXAMINATION

23 BY MR. LEWIS:

24 Q. You were asked about practices inside Google, you know,
25 what their specific interior practices are. And I'm not sure

McInvaill e - Redirect by Mr. Lewis

1 if this is an issue or not, but if the Court desired to hear
2 what goes on at Google, the Court has the power to subpoena
3 Google employees, which may be painful for us to listen to, to
4 come and testify about that; correct?

5 A. It's happened before.

6 Q. Right. I was about to say, in the *Chatrie* case, a number
7 of Google employees testified; correct?

8 A. That's correct.

9 Q. And then in the *Dawes* case in California, which is maybe
10 a little more convenient, there were Google -- did Google
11 employees testify or did they just do affidavits?

12 A. No. They completed declarations to avoid having to come
13 for testimony.

14 Q. And so you have relied on these declarations in your
15 testimony today as to about what Google practices are; correct?

16 A. Right. And those applied to those matters that I was
17 working, yes.

18 Q. And, in fact, those declarations were attached to a
19 report that we've provided the Court; correct?

20 A. That's correct.

21 Q. Okay. You were asked a series of questions about turning
22 on and off location history. Is it your testimony that someone
23 turning on location history and, therefore, providing that
24 information to Google no longer has an expectation of privacy
25 in that information?

McInvaill e - Redirect by Mr. Lewis

1 A. No, I don't. And from reviewing the documents that have
2 been provided, the *amicus* brief in *Chatrie*, those things,
3 Google also doesn't akin it to the release of it. They -- they
4 view it as protected. They require themselves that you provide
5 a search warrant. There have been other agencies in the field
6 that can get that data without a search warrant, but Google
7 requires it. So they do not feel that it's non-protected
8 material. They describe it as a journal.

9 Q. Okay. And Mr. Mims gave a long -- perhaps overlong
10 example of him not -- him being at his girlfriend's house. You
11 understood him to be saying that he would have an expectation
12 of privacy in that information?

13 A. You would think that everybody would, yes.

14 Q. In the warrant that was sent to Google in this case in
15 November of 2018 -- now, let's not get confused about these
16 warrants that were sent in 2019. Those warrants had specific
17 what?

18 A. Account names. So, as a result of the geofence request
19 where the three accounts were subsequently retrieved back from
20 the three different steps, then there were -- the narrowing
21 occurred in a separate piece. That occurred afterwards, after
22 the accounts were identified.

23 Q. Okay. This warrant in November of 2018, did it request
24 information for a specific IP address?

25 A. The geofence warrant?

McInville - Redirect by Mr. Chiniche

1 Q. Right.

2 A. No, it did not.

3 Q. Did it request information about a specific phone number?

4 A. No, it did not.

5 Q. Did it request information about a specific e-mail?

6 A. No. It actually asked for anonymized information.

7 Q. Did it ask for information about a specific Google
8 account?

9 A. No.

10 MR. LEWIS: I have nothing further, Your Honor.

11 THE COURT: Okay. I have two or three things I want
12 to ask.

13 MR. LEWIS: I'm sorry. He --

14 MR. CHINICHE: Your Honor --

15 THE COURT: Oh, I'm very sorry. Come ahead,
16 Mr. Chiniche.

17 **REDIRECT EXAMINATION**

18 **BY MR. CHINICHE:**

19 Q. Mr. McInville, why don't you testify for prosecutors?

20 A. They don't need private companies to assist them. They
21 have law enforcement agencies that they can request services
22 from.

23 Q. And presumably free to them; right?

24 A. Yeah. I've never seen a prosecutor pay the FBI for their
25 work.

McInvaill e - Redi rect by Mr. Chi ni che

1 Q. And does Google offer any training that you could go to?

2 A. No.

3 Q. So that's why you haven't had any training?

4 A. Right. There are a few law enforcement only classes that
5 are available out there that go directly towards the process of
6 the request, not so much the technology.

7 Q. Okay.

8 A. So essentially teaching people that this is an option.

9 Q. All right. And Mr. Mims showed you a diagram from last
10 night, Government G-4A and G-4B. You see those?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And the radius -- that's similar to the one in your
13 report; is that correct?

14 A. It is.

15 Q. And then I believe this is the zoomed in -- zoom-in
16 version?

17 A. It appears to be, yes.

18 Q. And in this diagram, you're familiar with the landmarks
19 here. The intersection of the road; right?

20 A. Yes, the railroad tracks.

21 Q. Railroad tracks that we saw the train on the video. And
22 this is the post office right here (indicating); right?

23 A. Correct.

24 Q. None of these devices are in that parking lot of the post
25 office, are they?

McInvaille - Redirect by Mr. Chiniche

1 A. The circles intersect with the parking lot, but, you
2 know, they -- I wouldn't say that they're -- they're not
3 confined to the parking lot, no.

4 Q. Right. The GPS coordinates where those green pegs are?

5 A. No. They're -- again, they're not confined to the -- to
6 the parking lot.

7 Q. Which is right here (indicating)?

8 A. Correct.

9 Q. Thank you, Mr. McInvaille.

10 THE COURT: Mr. Travis?

11 MR. TRAVIS: No thank you, Your Honor.

12 THE COURT: So I understand that you've testified
13 about 42 times. I'm really looking for some information, kind
14 of historical, that might help me here.

15 In those cases where you've testified, have you seen
16 in some instances the language that is used -- that is attached
17 to the affidavit in this case?

18 THE WITNESS: Similar language, yes.

19 THE COURT: So this language in Paragraph 2 says "Law
20 enforcement will seek additional information regarding those
21 devices through further legal process." Have you ever
22 testified regarding what that further legal process entails?

23 THE WITNESS: So the other cases that I've had
24 where -- so each of these warrants kind of -- they facilitate
25 their own steps. So the over -- the overall process from start

1 to finish is generally about the same. Sometimes Step 2 gets
2 removed, and then sometimes Step 2 is in there. The other
3 piece that gets added or removed is the "further legal
4 process."

5 So, for example, in *Chatrie*, that warrant is very
6 similar to this warrant. The one piece that this warrant has
7 that *Chatrie* does not is the "further legal process." So, for
8 example, switching over to other cases that I've worked where
9 they say "further legal process," it's because more warrants
10 are required to go through the steps.

11 In the *Dawes* case, we actually learned that from the
12 time that that initial search warrant was done to subsequent
13 search warrants that that team was initiating later, that the
14 judge had actually asked them to begin adding in a step to get
15 further legal process for each and every request throughout the
16 steps.

17 So they would go from Step 1 with the original
18 warrant, get that data. They would then analyze and take a
19 look at it. If they decided we want, you know, one or three of
20 these people to move on to the subsequent steps, they would go
21 get a new warrant, make that request to Google, and then,
22 again, analyze and, if needed, make another subsequent request
23 with legal process -- new legal process. A brand new search
24 warrant.

25 So, essentially, for a three-step process, they would

1 go get three warrants. In the initial warrant, they would
2 describe that I'm going to do each of these things with a
3 separate warrant in between each one. And that's generally the
4 way it's described, is with further legal process.

5 **THE COURT:** So, to clarify, I had questioned myself as
6 to whether the intent might be that there be a separate warrant
7 for Step 2 and a separate warrant for Step 3.

8 **THE WITNESS:** I've seen that several times, yes.

9 **THE COURT:** Now, you've seen that, but have you seen
10 it in all your cases?

11 **THE WITNESS:** No. Again, these warrants have been
12 tailored in -- in different ways. There's times that I see all
13 three steps. There's some times that I see two steps. There's
14 times that I see three steps with warrants in between or just
15 two steps with warrants in between. It's really on how it's
16 been tailored and presented to the judge.

17 **THE COURT:** So, to be clear, looking at this
18 particular one, when you see in Paragraph 2 -- do you need to
19 look at this language?

20 **THE WITNESS:** I -- I recall it.

21 **THE COURT:** Okay. When you see in Paragraph 2 "and
22 will seek any additional information regarding those devices
23 through further legal process," in all of your other cases,
24 your testimony has been consistent that that requires
25 additional warrants at each stage?

1 **THE WITNESS:** Right. Because if you actually read
2 that paragraph, what it states is it outlines we are going to
3 ask for and receive the anonymized data, which is that G-3 page
4 that they've shown us several times.

5 Once we have that information, we will analyze, and
6 then if we want to seek more information. So, if we want the
7 contextual information and if we want to determine who the
8 subscriber is, that we will get further legal process.

9 In my other cases that I have had where that is
10 spelled out, there are multiple warrants for this one process.

11 **THE COURT:** So is it fair to say that in the cases
12 you've testified that what you deem as an expert to be required
13 is dependent upon the language in the search warrant?

14 **THE WITNESS:** Exactly, yes.

15 **THE COURT:** Okay. So tell me -- this 68 percent
16 accuracy that I see referred to, can you tell me what that
17 means?

18 **THE WITNESS:** Yes. So if you recall the two pictures
19 that we've been going through with the circles around the
20 geofence, those circles on that map's display radius has been
21 provided. So, as Mr. Mims said, you can take that latitude and
22 longitude, drop it on the map. You then draw the circle around
23 that reference location.

24 **THE COURT:** Uh-huh.

25 **THE WITNESS:** Then you can kind of forget that that

1 center point exists at that point. You can take the little pin
2 drop and pull it out, get rid of it, because now what we know
3 is that the device should be within this circle.

4 Now, Google has testified that it is their goal that
5 68 percent of the time the device should be located somewhere
6 within that circle. So for -- let's just take the 92-meter
7 circle that's in the center here, that center blue circle, the
8 smallest one. Google is saying that the device should be
9 located within the boundaries of that circle 68 percent of the
10 time, meaning there is a chance that the device could be
11 outside of the circle somewhere as well.

12 **THE COURT:** And back to Mr. Chiniche's question, like
13 this diagram here does not represent that the green -- where
14 the green dot is positioned on the map means that the person
15 with the device was standing at that exact location?

16 **THE WITNESS:** Exactly. So it's somewhere within
17 the -- it should be somewhere within each of those circles.
18 Each one of those is a separate measurement.

19 **THE COURT:** So you started doing this in 2017?

20 **THE WITNESS:** I began working at Envista in 2017, yes.

21 **THE COURT:** So help me with the history. At that
22 time, I don't think there was a case -- our search warrant was
23 signed in November of 2018. To your knowledge, what -- what
24 law -- what were you using prior to the decision -- the first
25 decisions that came?

1 **THE WITNESS:** So this process of asking for this data
2 is relatively new. The underlying data, the location history
3 specific to a person's account, we've been -- I've been
4 reviewing that since -- since I was in law enforcement 2013.
5 That's -- that's a function that we've been able to get and
6 review.

7 So that technology, as far as how that process and how
8 that data is collected and used and how that works, has been
9 reviewed by law enforcement for, you know, ten years now.

10 **THE COURT:** Primarily from cell tower dumps?

11 **THE WITNESS:** So, no, from Google itself. But, again,
12 that request at that time was and still is, in some instances,
13 the specific account. I'm asking for your specific account
14 because I want to know where you are versus this is a new
15 request that has been tailored so that if I don't know who you
16 are and I want to try to find you, then I can find you.

17 **THE COURT:** Okay. Have you testified before regarding
18 whether or not a search was overbroad?

19 **THE WITNESS:** Yes. So I often get asked that in these
20 specific requests.

21 **THE COURT:** So, in *Google V*, that was 875 square
22 meters. This one is, like, 98,000 square meters. I don't
23 recall anybody has mentioned that today. Is that overbroad or
24 not?

25 **THE WITNESS:** So, in terms of the box that you see

1 drawn, one of the important things to understand here is that
2 the -- the only thing that the time in the box restricts is how
3 much data they receive back. It has no impact on the search
4 that's conducted.

5 So I often tell you that if you -- if you took one of
6 the tiles on the floor and said, "Hey, Google, I want to know
7 who's in that -- on that -- standing on that tile for one
8 minute," the search of all of the users still has to occur.
9 Now, because we made that box so very small, they might only
10 return one person, but they had to still search everyone.

11 So the box really does nothing to restrict the search.
12 It only restricts what they get back in return.

13 **THE COURT:** The result?

14 **THE WITNESS:** Right.

15 **THE COURT:** So the fact that this search is three or
16 four acres doesn't matter?

17 **THE WITNESS:** Honestly, no. If they would have drawn
18 it bigger, they may have returned more users, but the search
19 was still the same. If you draw it smaller to just the
20 confines of the -- of the parking lot or the building there or
21 the back of the building, you may have returned less users,
22 but, again, it's not going to change the search that was made.

23 **THE COURT:** I think I understand. So, in this
24 affidavit, it mentions all location data, including cell tower,
25 GPS, and other Wi-Fi means.

1 **THE WITNESS:** Right.

2 **THE COURT:** Is -- is there anything about this case
3 that is significant to you about the source? Do you even know
4 the source?

5 **THE WITNESS:** So it tells you in the -- in the records
6 what source was used to derive each of the locations. So if
7 you look at that G-3 -- it should be about four columns over, I
8 believe, four or five columns over -- you'll see the source
9 that was used.

10 **THE COURT:** And several of those -- that first number,
11 whatever it was, it shows Wi-Fi. Then the last three, I think
12 it is, shows GPS. Does that matter?

13 **THE WITNESS:** No, it does not. What you're looking at
14 is that is, at that time, what Google used to determine those
15 locations is really all it is. It doesn't -- it doesn't change
16 what the scope of the search was or any of that. So, no, I
17 would say it's insignificant.

18 **THE COURT:** And it doesn't speak to the accuracy?

19 **THE WITNESS:** No. Wi-Fi is -- all of them are
20 estimations. Wi-Fi is even more of a broader estimation than
21 GPS, but, no, it should not have any significant problem with
22 the -- with the accuracy. What you see there is relatively
23 what you get.

24 **THE COURT:** In the cases that you've testified in, is
25 it always alleged in the affidavit that a phone was used or

1 possibly used?

2 **THE WITNESS:** I can't speak to that and say that every
3 one, but I know I have seen it where it's mentioned. But, of
4 course -- so, for example, in *Chatrie*, in that matter, the
5 person was standing directly underneath a camera. You could
6 see the physical phone in their hand. You could see the color
7 of the phone. That's how close it was.

8 So I can't speak to all of them but -- actually, no, I
9 can -- I can say for sure that not all of them reference having
10 a phone. *Dawes* in California does not reference having a phone
11 because they didn't have any pictures, video, any inclination.
12 It was just looking because they thought they may just because
13 people have phones.

14 **THE COURT:** Did you testify in *Google IV*?

15 **THE WITNESS:** I'm sorry?

16 **THE COURT:** Did you testify in the case that's denoted
17 as *Google IV*?

18 **THE WITNESS:** Which one is that?

19 **MR. LEWIS:** Your Honor, *Google I, II, III, IV*, and *V*
20 were all *ex parte* matters --

21 **THE COURT:** Got you.

22 **MR. LEWIS:** -- where the magistrate judge just ruled
23 on them. And this is maybe kind of new to me, but had a
24 written opinion based on a warrant application. The only
25 developed records -- you could ask him, but *Chatrie*, *Dawes*,

1 maybe a case in Florida where there was an evidentiary hearing
2 like this, Your Honor.

3 **THE COURT:** Okay. So, Counselors, put this in the
4 back of your mind. Later, after you make your argument, I do
5 have some questions for you, but it's my understanding that the
6 *Google IV* case, the affidavit did not allege that the suspect
7 had a phone?

8 **MR. MIMS:** That may be. I have got it here. I can
9 look at it. But, in fact, there are many, many cases in which
10 there's no allegation in the affidavit that the subject had a
11 phone. I've gotten geofence warrants before on cases I've
12 worked on where we had no video, had no idea whether there were
13 phones there or not. The affidavit is based on a statement
14 that, hey, criminals, like everybody else, they all have a
15 phone. And if they have a phone, Google could have location
16 information.

17 **THE COURT:** Okay. Is it significant to you in this
18 case that of the three device numbers that came back to turn
19 out to be two of the defendants in this case, the other, the
20 permanentwaves dot whatever, was not further searched? Does
21 that in any way make the identity of the two positive hits less
22 reliable?

23 **THE WITNESS:** No. My only concern with the -- I'm
24 sorry -- the waves account -- I can't recall the first part --
25 is that, you know, the portion that had been described earlier

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1 about realizing that that account was insignificant to the
2 investigation based on time comes from the very first step of
3 the warrant. So you see that time that was being used, that
4 1758 time there on the screen, that comes from the very first
5 data set.

6 And as a result of even realizing that that was
7 insignificant due to the time, it's -- that account still
8 progressed through Step 2 and Step 3. And then, instead of
9 getting the further information to get more locations for that
10 account that would have shown you where this person possibly
11 lives, where they go to work every day, things like that that
12 would allow you to identify them was not sought.

13 So it's weird that this device makes it through all
14 three steps and then is determined to not be relevant based on
15 a piece of information that came from the very first step.

16 **THE COURT:** Okay. Mr. Mims. Any questions in light
17 of mine?

18 **MR. MIMS:** I do, Your Honor.

19 **RE CROSS-EXAMINATION**

20 **BY MR. MIMS:**

21 **Q.** Mr. McInvaill e, in relation to that last set of
22 questions, you did -- you were here when Mr. Mathews testified;
23 right?

24 **A.** Yes.

25 **Q.** You did hear him say they tried to figure out who

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1 permanentwavesrecords was and could not locate that; correct?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Okay. So they didn't just completely ignore it. They
4 tried to follow up and couldn't find it?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Because it could have been a person who was in the
7 vicinity at the time and may possibly have been a witness;
8 right?

9 A. It's possible.

10 Q. Okay. But from the video, it clearly wasn't somebody who
11 was involved in the robbery, was it?

12 A. I don't -- I don't know that I can make that
13 determination.

14 Q. Okay. So you were asked a question about this further
15 legal process. You would agree with me that in this language
16 here that's in the second page to Attachment A to the warrant,
17 the language that kind of lays out Step 1, Step 2, and Step 3,
18 right --

19 A. Correct.

20 Q. -- it doesn't say anything about -- it doesn't say
21 specifically going back for another search warrant, does it?

22 A. It says "further legal process."

23 Q. I understand it says that. It doesn't say go back for a
24 search warrant, does it? It doesn't use the word "search
25 warrant," does it?

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1 A. What would be legal process then?

2 Q. Sir, I'm asking you, does it say go get another search
3 warrant?

4 A. I'm just trying to understand what legal process would be
5 if it's not a search warrant.

6 Q. Mr. McInvaill e, I appreciate -- I appreciate that. I'm
7 asking you a very specific question.

8 A. Okay.

9 Q. When it comes to Step 2 and Step 3 --

10 THE COURT: Answer his question.

11 BY MR. MIMS:

12 Q. -- it does not use the words "go get another search
13 warrant," does it?

14 A. No. It says "further legal process."

15 Q. Okay. And my understanding is when -- when I've talked
16 with case agents -- and I've dealt with multiple geofence
17 warrants. I've talked to them about how do you do this, what
18 do you submit to Google -- they always talk about the Google
19 legal portal. Do you call -- have you heard it called the
20 legal portal?

21 A. Yeah. LERS, L-E-R-S, the portal.

22 Q. Okay.

23 A. It can be named a few things.

24 Q. What does LERS stand for?

25 A. Law Enforcement Resource something, I believe.

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1 Q. Okay. If you're wanting to have legal communications on
2 search warrants with Google, you go through this legal portal,
3 don't you?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. All right. And, in fact, this Attachment A says -- in
6 regards to Step 2 and Step 3, it says that once these accounts
7 have been identified in Step 1, the devices that were present,
8 law enforcement may review those, and upon demand, the provider
9 shall provide more information; correct?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. And, again, it says the same thing in Step 3. Upon
12 demand, the provider shall provide; right?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Now, would you agree with me that Google is not
15 necessarily the most law enforcement friendly company out
16 there?

17 A. They seem to respond, what, 10,000 times a year it
18 sounded like.

19 Q. Really. Have you ever -- have you ever as a case agent
20 submitted geofence warrants to Google? You haven't, have you?

21 A. No. I've submitted other requests.

22 Q. Would you disagree with me if I told you that Google
23 would be very hesitant to refuse (sic) to comply if they didn't
24 think you had dotted all of your I's and crossed all of your
25 T's legally?

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1 A. Say that again.

2 Q. Would you disagree with me if I told you that Google
3 would not hesitate to reject your warrant if you didn't take
4 all of the appropriate steps in their mind?

5 A. That's right. They will.

6 Q. I'm sorry?

7 A. They will reject your warrant, yes.

8 Q. Yes. Now, you talked about the 68 percent probability.
9 I've never really fully understood that. What you're telling
10 me is, when you draw this circle -- or when Google provides
11 information that leads to these circles, that there's a
12 68 percent probability that the device is inside the circle;
13 right?

14 A. Correct. Yeah. Forget the geofences here. Just look at
15 the circle. One individual circle at a time. 68 percent of
16 the time it's in the circle.

17 Q. Which means 32 percent of the time it might not be or
18 wouldn't be?

19 A. It's possible, yes.

20 Q. Okay. But wouldn't -- even for the 32 percent, we're not
21 saying there's a 32 percent chance that that device is back
22 home in Batesville an hour away. It just might be over here,
23 not inside the circle; right?

24 A. It could be.

25 Q. Well, let's talk about -- I'm not talking about could be.

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1 What I'm saying is, you're telling this Court that, well -- if
2 I understand it correctly. If I'm wrong, tell me. What I
3 understand you saying is, just because Google says here's your
4 latitude and longitude, here's your radius, draw a circle, it's
5 still only a 68 percent chance you're inside that circle.

6 What I'm saying is, that doesn't mean there's only a
7 68 percent chance they are really there at all, period.
8 There's still 100 percent chance they're near this post office.
9 They might just be outside the circle, not inside?

10 A. Again, that's possible. That's correct.

11 Q. What's not possible is it doesn't mean there's a
12 32 percent chance they were nowhere near here?

13 A. I don't think they would be -- you said Batesville. No,
14 I don't think so.

15 Q. Yeah. They're not an hour away or they're not 30 minutes
16 away?

17 A. Correct.

18 Q. They're here?

19 A. Somewhere, yes.

20 Q. Okay. And the last thing, you were asked some questions
21 about the size of the box. You can draw a geofence box all
22 sorts of different sizes, can't you?

23 A. You can.

24 Q. In fact, sometimes you don't draw a box. Sometimes you
25 just put one latitude and longitude and say -- and you do a

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1 radius around that and say give me everything within a hundred
2 meters of this latitude and longitude; right? You've seen
3 those?

4 A. Yes. You can even see people where they'll draw polygons
5 that cover just the parking lot and a strip of the road, or,
6 you know, it can be shaped like a "T." It can be anything.

7 Q. And you typically base that on the different crime scenes
8 you're dealing with; right?

9 A. They probably do, yes.

10 Q. So, in this case, we had evidence from the video that
11 you've got -- you've got the assailant -- let me get the other
12 one that zooms in.

13 You've got an assailant that's here behind the post
14 office (indicating). You've got a white SUV that comes across
15 the road and down here and back twice (indicating). You've got
16 a red car that comes in here -- I can't remember the direction
17 it comes from, but it comes in here -- I think it comes this
18 way (indicating), and then it goes across the tracks and turns
19 around and comes back and then comes up here in the roadway in
20 front of this building right here (indicating).

21 So, in other words, here it makes sense. Don't just draw
22 a little box right around the post office, but let's encompass
23 these roads where the cars are traveling. That makes sense,
24 doesn't it?

25 A. Again, yeah, you could draw the polygon to cover, you

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1 know, the areas that you're describing in the video. You could
2 tailor it to those -- you know, to that strip of road, that
3 section. You could tailor how you -- how you need it.

4 Q. Have you ever been to Lake Cormorant, Mississippi?

5 A. I'm sorry?

6 Q. Have you ever been to Lake Cormorant, Mississippi?

7 A. No, sir.

8 Q. I will tell you there is nothing there, as you can
9 probably see from this map. There's literally nothing there.
10 At 5:30 on a Monday afternoon --

11 MR. LEWIS: Excuse me, Your Honor. I think people
12 from Lake Cormorant would object to that.

13 MR. MIMS: I'm not sure there's anybody from Lake
14 Cormorant to object to it.

15 BY MR. MIMS:

16 Q. But let me ask you this question. You would agree with
17 me there would be a difference in the number of people you
18 might expect in Lake Cormorant, Mississippi, at 5:30 p.m. on a
19 Monday afternoon compared to the Oxford Square at noon on a
20 football Friday weekend?

21 A. Right. You're going to return a different set of users,
22 yes.

23 Q. Right. And so, in a case like this where you're looking
24 at a crime in Lake Cormorant, you might draw a bigger box
25 partly because you've got roads you're trying to cover, but

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1 partly because you know you're only going to get a few devices
2 anyway; right?

3 A. It's possible.

4 Q. Whereas, if -- you've probably never been to Oxford on a
5 football Friday, but let me tell you, it gets crazy around
6 here. If you had a crime on the Square at noon on a Friday
7 before a football game, you're going to have to probably draw a
8 small box or you're going to get way more information?

9 A. Right. They're going to respond with more users, yes.

10 Q. Yeah. So the size of the box can sometimes be related to
11 your location and the number of people that may be there;
12 right?

13 A. It could. It restricts the return, yes.

14 Q. All right. Thank you.

15 MR. MIMS: No further questions, Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: Let me ask you a question, and so you will
17 know it when you get there. On the 32 percent, does that mean
18 that someone could be inside the radius and not be detected?
19 Is that some of the 32 percent?

20 THE WITNESS: Yeah. I mean, you could have -- so it
21 kind of goes both ways. In cases that I've had, you'll either
22 have people who never entered the geofence -- if they have a
23 bad estimation or an estimated inside, well, now their data
24 gets returned versus -- you can also have bad estimations the
25 other way. Let's say you know that device is squarely within

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1 the geofence but a bad estimation is made by Google and puts
2 them outside of the fence, now their data is not returned. So
3 that actually cuts both ways.

4 I've seen plenty of data where in Step 2 you see
5 people travel. Let's just say -- you know, this covers a lot
6 of the street, but there are some that will meet up close to
7 the street but not encompass it. You'll see people travel and
8 then jump in and jump back out. You can tell they never
9 stopped. There's no way they stopped based on their path of
10 travel and speed.

11 **THE COURT:** Okay.

12 **MR. MIMS:** May I follow up on that?

13 **THE COURT:** Yes, sir.

14 **BY MR. MIMS:**

15 **Q.** Mr. McInvaill e, just one question on that. Fair to say
16 that as far as this whole 68 percent deal, Google is exercising
17 its own good faith to try to comply with the warrant to say who
18 they reasonably believe to be within the parameters?

19 **A.** Again, they're returning the estimates that they have,
20 yes.

21 **THE COURT:** Counselors?

22 **MR. LEWIS:** We have no questions.

23 **MR. CHINICHE:** No, Your Honor.

24 **MR. TRAVIS:** No thank you.

25 **THE COURT:** Let's take a break and then -- you're

1 finally released. You can sit in the courtroom.

2 Counselors, are you ready for arguments?

3 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, may I bring something up before
4 we get to the break?

5 **THE COURT:** Yes.

6 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, I do have one potential
7 rebuttal witness.

8 **THE COURT:** Okay.

9 **MR. MIMS:** I don't think it's necessary, but I want to
10 see if I can reach an agreement with defense counsel.

11 So last night Wendi Grossi, who is in our office and
12 who has knowledge on how to run this CellHawk program and plot
13 points and the radius, she did these for me. And as I was
14 asking Mr. McInvaille, the green dots with the circles around
15 them are the radiuses corresponding to the three hits on that
16 exhibit, the other, we just took three of the radiuses; we
17 plotted the main point; and then drew the 92, the 146, and the
18 347. I can call Wendi in here to say that's what I did, but if
19 they'll agree that that's --

20 **THE COURT:** Confer with them, and if it's necessary,
21 we'll take her as a rebuttal.

22 **MR. MIMS:** Okay. All right.

23 **MR. LEWIS:** The point is they're in evidence. What is
24 there to rebut? What evidence needs to be rebutted? They're
25 in evidence.

1 **MR. MIMS:** The point is simply, since I crossed
2 Mr. McInvaille on it -- and he didn't dispute it, but then
3 again, he hasn't drawn it himself today on this. If there's
4 some dispute that that's what this is, I can call Wendi to put
5 it in the record that's what this is.

6 **THE COURT:** If that's --

7 **MR. LEWIS:** That's not rebuttal evidence, Your Honor.

8 **THE COURT:** Well, aside from that, I would say this to
9 help perhaps make the decision, speed it on. I'm not
10 questioning it. Okay?

11 **MR. MIMS:** Okay.

12 (RECESS TAKEN.)

13 **THE COURT:** Okay. We're back on the record.

14 So I've read your arguments -- your motions and your
15 arguments and your memos. I, hopefully, pretty much reviewed
16 the cases cited. So I need you to hit the high points, and
17 then I do have some questions for y'all.

18 **MR. LEWIS:** I assume that you want to hear from me;
19 right?

20 **THE COURT:** Yes.

21 **MR. LEWIS:** And, Your Honor, I'm going to try to --
22 because I know the Court has read the briefing, I'm going to
23 try to take what we heard here today and apply that to the law.

24 **THE COURT:** Okay.

25 **MR. LEWIS:** And I'm going to do the best I can, and I

1 hope I don't just, you know, bog down into minutiae. But as
2 the Court's aware, we're making four primary arguments, and
3 there's a lot of components to each of them.

4 But our first is that the warrant should be
5 invalidated because of a misrepresentation of fact in the
6 Probable Cause Statement. It's a *Franks* argument, Your Honor.
7 Number two, that the Government did not comply with the plain
8 terms of the warrant, which required further legal process to
9 go to the next steps of the -- of the warrant. Then our third
10 argument is a more general and broad argument, which is that
11 the warrant violated the Fourth Amendment. It was a general
12 warrant. It was not particular, and it lacked probable cause.
13 And then, finally, our fourth argument is that the good faith
14 exception should not apply.

15 So, again, I'm just going to try to get right to what
16 the evidence was here today and how it applies to these various
17 arguments. And the first one is that it was a defective
18 argument -- I'm sorry -- a defective affidavit and warrant.

19 As the Court is aware, *Franks* -- the *Franks* case
20 requires affidavits to be truthful. The Fifth Circuit has held
21 that also an affidavit in support of a warrant cannot
22 manipulate facts subtly. There is also authority that a
23 warrant should contain exculpatory information.

24 **THE COURT:** Mr. Lewis, I so apologize that I
25 interrupted you.

1 Ms. Tracy, will you come get real time back up. I've
2 lost it.

3 (CONFERRING OFF THE RECORD.)

4 **THE COURT:** Thank you.

5 Okay. Proceed, Mr. Lewis. I apologize.

6 **MR. LEWIS:** Sure. So I'm talking about defective
7 affidavit, and the -- Paragraph 16 of the warrant is what
8 we're -- I'm sorry -- the affidavit is what we're talking
9 about. "Postal inspectors conducted a detailed review of the
10 video surveillance, and it appears that the robbery suspect is
11 possibly using a cellular device both before or after the
12 robbery occurs."

13 And the evidence here today has shown quite clearly --
14 and the Government, I believe, concedes -- that no cellular
15 device whatsoever is shown in the video. And we had a lot of
16 discussions about what putting your left arm by your head means
17 and what it -- what that signifies and what was going on at
18 that time.

19 But the fact of the matter is, Your Honor, that a more
20 candid or truthful statement in the warrant application would
21 be something to the effect -- not that somebody might have
22 possibly been using a cellular device but that the -- the
23 suspect was putting his left hand by his ear. That's truthful,
24 according to them.

25 Now, the Court can decide. I don't -- the fact that

1 we had to spend two hours this morning studying video and
2 interpreting video I think makes my argument for me as to what
3 the video shows, and how hard we had to work to -- you know, to
4 explain what the video shows and says I think is really all --
5 all the Court needs to know.

6 So, now, you heard Inspector Matney testify that it
7 was his understanding that the information about cell phone use
8 was a prerequisite or a requirement to obtaining a geofence
9 warrant. Now, as a matter of fact, I don't know if that's true
10 or not. The Court's heard testimony that there are geofence
11 warrants that don't have that language in there, but the
12 importance of that is, Your Honor, that Inspector Matney
13 believed it had to be in there and, therefore, was incentivized
14 to state that there was cell device usage when, in fact, a more
15 truthful statement would not support that.

16 So, you know, it's -- the Court can understand why
17 that is in there. That's what was in the "go-by." He had been
18 told by people that you had to have it in there if you're going
19 to get a geofence warrant. It's in the form. That was the
20 evidence that came out here today.

21 Okay. Argument number two, further legal process.
22 I'm not sure I can do better than Mr. McInville on questions
23 put to him by the Court, which were that every geofence warrant
24 he has seen that contains the further legal process language
25 has required -- a court has required that the agent go back and

1 get another warrant. And it makes sense, Your Honor.

2 Think about the fact that the -- Google has just
3 produced some anonymous data. Now, in this particular case, it
4 was not a lot of anonymous data; right? It was three devices.
5 But it didn't have to be. Using their example, the geofence
6 warrant could have been the Oxford Square on game day weekend.
7 That would have produced hundreds, if not thousands, of returns
8 of hits. This is a lot of information. This is anonymous
9 information. This is information that the user has an
10 expectation of privacy in.

11 Does it not make sense that the agent should -- going
12 back and picking out, "I want this one, I want this one, I
13 don't want those two, but I think I want that one, and I want
14 that one and that one, when the agent comes back to the Court,
15 should not the Court have to approve that? It's completely
16 arbitrary. It's completely discretionary in that -- for the
17 agent.

18 So, therefore, in this case, Your Honor, obtaining
19 this de-anonymized data was, by definition, warrantless. That
20 was a warrantless search. It was specific user information
21 that was provided by Google without a warrant.

22 And, again, if the agent is going to get somebody's
23 specific information -- a specific account information, doesn't
24 it make sense that they would have to go back to the Court for
25 approval to do so? Because, as the Court figured out or noted,

1 you're narrowing. You're taking a large universe of
2 information that's anonymous, narrowing it down into specific
3 information that is not. And so it can only mean coming back
4 to the Court for obtaining another warrant.

5 I don't know what their argument is. I really don't.
6 I do not know what their position is as to further legal
7 process meaning something other than obtaining the authority of
8 the Court to do what they want to do.

9 Third argument, improper general warrant. Okay. I
10 don't know if this is an argument. I don't know if this is
11 something the Court is concerned about. Maybe we'll find out.
12 But I think we start with the principle that a person has a
13 general expectation of privacy in their location history. You
14 know, I don't know that that's in dispute in this case, but I
15 guess we'll find out.

16 So in order to search that information, the Government
17 has got to have probable cause and has got to have a particular
18 warrant. So the probable cause fails here because they were
19 not searching any particular account, that this is inverted
20 probable cause. Okay? That we think somebody committed a
21 crime within this geofence; therefore, let's search 592 million
22 devices to see which are in there. Okay? There is not
23 probable cause to search 592 million devices. I think the
24 Government would agree with that.

25 The -- so in typical probable cause, we believe that

1 this suspect, Mr. X, has committed a crime. We want Mr. X's
2 phone data. Okay? That is completely lacking here. And I
3 said I wouldn't do it, but I think I will.

4 The Court is familiar with the *Ybarra* case, which was
5 relied on heavily by the Court in *Chatrie* in invalidating the
6 warrant, and really -- really applies to this situation. And
7 I'm just going to point it out. I again apologize for
8 repetition.

9 But in that case, there was evidence that in the
10 Aurora Tap Tavern somebody named Greg might have narcotics on
11 their person.

12 THE COURT: I remember the case.

13 MR. LEWIS: Okay.

14 THE COURT: Can't search everybody in the bar.

15 MR. LEWIS: Right.

16 THE COURT: Okay. I got it.

17 MR. LEWIS: So you can't search everybody in the world
18 to see if somebody was in the fence. It's the same --

19 THE COURT: Let me stop you right there and ask you
20 this. Isn't it a fact, though, that the searches are
21 different, the extent of the searches are very different in the
22 sense that, if you walk in the bar and there's 30 patrons and
23 you search all of them, you have searched the person of 30
24 persons versus 592 million people never know they've ever been
25 looked at? Is it even fair to call it a search?

1 **MR. LEWIS:** Well, I think courts have held that a
2 search of the Sensorvault is a search. I don't know if that's
3 in dispute. But the idea is Google Sensorvault is the Aurora
4 Tap Tavern. We believe somebody in that Sensorvault has
5 committed a crime. We're going to search the location history
6 for everybody in that Sensorvault and find out who was in this
7 box; and, therefore, we'll start, you know, pursuing these
8 leads.

9 **THE COURT:** Yeah.

10 **MR. LEWIS:** So, again, I think -- I mean, again, the
11 Court in *Chatrie* relied heavily on *Ybarra* in invalidating the
12 warrant, and I -- you know, I think that applies here.

13 And then the other requirement of a valid warrant is
14 particularity. And this is phrased in a lot of different ways.
15 So what's really unparticular about the warrant is it doesn't
16 identify anybody in particular that needs to be searched. But
17 what is especially defective about the warrant and what is --
18 makes it unparticular is that the Government decided who to
19 search in Step 2 and 3. It gave the Government the power to
20 say we're going to -- we're just going to look at these
21 accounts and not those accounts, completely arbitrarily, in
22 their discretion, without court intervention, without a court
23 saying that's proper.

24 And in this particular -- and the point that
25 Mr. McInville was making is that the Government has apparently

1 decided that one of these accounts returned anonymously, that
2 this is an innocent person. This is somebody that didn't do
3 anything wrong. I'm sorry. And I -- I'll look it up. I can't
4 find it, but you know what I'm talking about, Your Honor, the
5 one they didn't pursue.

6 **THE COURT:** Right.

7 **MR. LEWIS:** But guess what? That person got their
8 data disclosed to the Government even though the Government
9 didn't think they did anything wrong. It made it all the way
10 through the process.

11 Fourth argument, no good faith exception. So the good
12 faith exception does not apply when certain factors are
13 present, including incorrect or false statements in the
14 underlying affidavit, which I've discussed above and will not
15 go over again.

16 But also the affidavit omitted the true scope of the
17 search. Judge Percy was not told that 592 million accounts
18 would be searched in order to -- in order to complete the -- or
19 to respond to the warrant. So I don't think the magistrate
20 would approve that warrant. I think that's important
21 information. That's information that should have been
22 considered by the magistrate, and that was not in there. So,
23 you know, an omission of important facts also should work
24 against the good faith exceptions applicability here.

25 The second reason the good faith exception should not

1 apply is the warrant was clearly lacking in indicia of probable
2 cause. I won't restate the argument, other than to say the
3 warrant identified no suspects.

4 And then, finally, the warrant was facially deficient
5 in its scope and purpose. It did not identify how many people
6 it would be required to search. It was just a bad warrant on
7 its face.

8 So I hope I -- I hope I did okay just summarizing and
9 making it relevant. And that's all I have, Your Honor.

10 **THE COURT:** Thank you very much. Do any of your
11 co-counsel wish to make any arguments?

12 **MR. CHINICHE:** No, Your Honor. I believe Mr. Lewis
13 has adopted our argument but would like to reserve the right to
14 respond to any Court's questions.

15 **THE COURT:** Yes.

16 **MR. CHINICHE:** Thank you, Your Honor.

17 **MR. TRAVIS:** My statement is the same, Your Honor.

18 **THE COURT:** Thank you. I've got to get all of y'all
19 home pretty soon. It's getting bad.

20 Okay. Mr. Mims.

21 **MR. MIMS:** Thank you, Your Honor.

22 Your Honor, I think I'm going to start by just kind of
23 briefly outlining my argument. I'm going to try very much not
24 to regurgitate what's already in my brief. I know you're very
25 familiar with it. And I want to address -- go through

1 Mr. Lewis's arguments, and some of it may be a little bit
2 redundant, but I want to -- I want to specifically talk about
3 some points he raised.

4 **THE COURT:** Absolutely.

5 **MR. MIMS:** First of all, the first thing that I want
6 to talk about is probable cause and particularity. So for
7 probable cause, you have the affidavit of Todd Matney. Of
8 course, Stephen Mathews assisted him in drafting that
9 affidavit, reviewing the evidence, and putting the affidavit
10 together.

11 Inspector Matney is the one who presented it to the
12 judge because he's the one here in Oxford. That was back when
13 we were still going before the magistrate judge in person every
14 time. Nowadays we often do that by phone. But because Agent
15 Matney is here and he is the lead investigator, he presented
16 the warrant with the affidavit to the judge.

17 In the Probable Cause Statement, there's a lot there,
18 but the one key part here that we're all talking about is a
19 statement where he says, "Based on review of the video, it
20 appears that the subject was possibly using a cellular device."
21 Now, first of all, I do want to talk about the fact that you
22 don't even have to show that. That is not a requirement to
23 obtain a geofence warrant.

24 In *Google III*, which is 497 F.Supp.3d 345, the Court
25 stated, "In this case, it is important to note that there is no

1 evidence in the affidavit that any of the suspects possessed
2 cell phones or used cell phones in the commission of the
3 offense nor is there any additional evidence that perpetrators
4 or witnesses of the crime used Google applications or operating
5 systems that would store location data." *Google III* is one the
6 cases in which the Court found the geofence warrant to be
7 constitutionally valid.

8 We do geofence warrants all of the time in which we
9 don't have the benefit of video. We just know a crime has
10 occurred at this location. We have no clue who committed it.
11 It's a fantastic tool for identifying who was present. And
12 that's what it is.

13 We're not searching a person. We're not searching a
14 car or a house or a cell phone for evidence of a crime. We're
15 searching to find out who was present. And you do not have to
16 say that a cell phone -- that we saw a cell phone in a video or
17 that we have evidence a cell phone was used to commit the
18 crime. It is enough to simply say criminals, like everybody
19 else, they use cell phones, and we think Google may have
20 information. And thousands of these are issued every year
21 based on that.

22 Now, with that being said, I will readily stand up
23 here and admit, if an agent put something in an affidavit, it
24 better be true. And I'm not about to come up here and say,
25 well, excuse a misrepresentation. If it's in an affidavit, it

1 needs to be true. Inspector Matney's statement was true.

2 Mr. Lewis commented in his argument that the
3 Government admits no cellular device was shown in the video.
4 And that's absolutely true. If Inspector Matney's affidavit
5 had said, "We see a cell phone," that would not be true. If it
6 said 100 percent guarantee the cellular device was in use, that
7 would not be true. That's not what he said. He said, based on
8 our review, it appears he was possibly using it.

9 And I think a quick review of the video shows that.
10 I've put the details with the time stamps in my response. But
11 you see what I believe is Mr. McThunel -- from the time he gets
12 out of the white SUV until right before the white postal truck
13 pulls up, you see him for three minutes walking around with his
14 left thumb up to his ear.

15 The only reason you would have your hand up here is if
16 you're going to scratch your head -- and that may take you a
17 couple of seconds -- or if you're brushing your hair. And I
18 usually do that in front of the mirror in the mornings, not
19 back there behind the post office.

20 If you're walking around for three minutes like this
21 (indicating), you're using your phone. No other explanation
22 makes sense. And it's certainly valid for case agents to look
23 at that video and see him with his hand up to his ear for three
24 minutes and say, "It appears he's possibly using a cellular
25 device."

1 The one after the video is a little bit -- it's a lot
2 less clear. I will tell you that when I watched the video it
3 looked to me like at the -- I think it's the 13 -- it was the
4 13:34 mark -- it looks to me like -- you have to look very
5 closely -- that McThune1 looks in his pocket real quick and
6 turns his head down like he's checking to see if he has any
7 texts. But, in fairness, neither one of the agents testified
8 that's what they relied on. I see it in the video. They
9 weren't relying on that.

10 What they both testified to is they see the point from
11 the 13:58 to 14:07 mark where he squats down and he sticks his
12 hands out in front of him like this (indicating), and it looks
13 like maybe he's checking a phone, sending a text, or something.
14 It appears. Again, though, they didn't say he clearly 100
15 percent did it. They say it appears he did it. That is
16 truthful, and it is not a lie, and there's no misrepresentation
17 in that affidavit.

18 Let's talk about particularity for a minute.

19 **THE COURT:** Let me ask you something.

20 **MR. MIMS:** Yes, ma'am.

21 **THE COURT:** The no misrepresentation in the affidavit
22 really speaks to the good faith exception more than it does --
23 in your opinion, is this right? -- more than it does whether or
24 not there was or was not a phone there because a phone is not
25 even necessary?

1 **MR. MIMS:** That's correct.

2 **THE COURT:** Okay.

3 **MR. MIMS:** That's correct.

4 **THE COURT:** So we're really talking good faith
5 exception when you stress that it wasn't a misrepresentation?

6 **MR. MIMS:** That is correct.

7 And I do want to point out too that the phone
8 records -- admittedly, those were obtained later after we got
9 the identities of people, but the phone records do confirm
10 Mr. McThune¹ was on the phone for five minutes right about the
11 time he stepped out of that SUV.

12 **THE COURT:** Right.

13 **MR. MIMS:** On the issue of particularity, first of
14 all, I believe the warrant was particular. And I've got --
15 I've got to find where I outlined it earlier.

16 But the phone -- I'm sorry -- the warrant -- or,
17 rather, the affidavit, I should say, says this is an
18 application for a search warrant for information maintained on
19 computer servers controlled by Google, Google location data
20 with particular specified location at a particular time, that
21 being this geofence box between 5:00 and 6:00 p.m. It's very
22 specific in what we're looking for and what we're asking for.

23 But even on the issue of particularity, there's a
24 case -- a 2023 case that Mr. McGee just found for me out of the
25 District Court -- I'm sorry -- the D.C. Circuit. This is a

1 January '24 (sic) case. It is cited at 2023 WL 372044. So it
2 just came out.

3 And at the end, if I can find the important part here,
4 it says, "Having found the geofence warrant to be
5 constitutionally valid, the Court notes the alleged lack of
6 particularized probable cause would not have been grounds for
7 suppression anyway, because under the good faith exception,
8 'evidence obtained in objectively reasonable reliance on a
9 subsequently invalidated search warrant' need not be
10 suppressed." So I say it was -- we satisfy particularity.
11 Even if we didn't, the good faith exception would still apply.

12 Your Honor, just in brief, these -- this is addressed
13 in my response. I know the Court has read them, but the *Google*
14 *III* and the *Google V* cases were both magistrate judge decisions
15 that granted the request for the geofence warrant, found them
16 to be constitutionally valid. Both have a very good
17 explanation of how these work and why they should be valid.

18 I would also point out, too, the *Chatrie* case,
19 although denying the motion to suppress -- I'm sorry --
20 although finding the warrant to be invalid, denied the motion
21 to suppress because of the good faith exception.

22 Your Honor, let's turn to the issue of further legal
23 process. In the -- in his argument a minute ago, Mr. Lewis, I
24 thought, said he does not understand my argument. Maybe I've
25 not made it very clear.

1 My argument is that the further legal process is set
2 forth in the attachment to the affidavit. This G-2, as we
3 talked about earlier, was part of Attachment A to the
4 affidavit. It just was inadvertently left off of the initial
5 one submitted in support of their motion to suppress. But
6 that's part of the affidavit. That's part of what the judge
7 reviewed when he signed the search warrant.

8 You've heard both agents testify their understanding
9 of this means the further legal process as set forth here.
10 Here is the process -- Step 1, Step 2, Step 3. I would say,
11 even if the Court finds that, well, what that really meant was
12 you got to go back and get another search warrant, in good
13 faith, you can read this and believe that's not what it means.
14 The further legal process is laid out right here.

15 That, on demand, we can get Step 2 information. On
16 demand, providers shall give us Step 3 information. They acted
17 in good faith on what they believed to be the instructions of
18 the Court. The judge had this information. He signed off on
19 it. Here's Step 2 -- here's Step 1; here's Step 2; here's
20 Step 3.

21 If further legal process meant you do Step 1 and then
22 you have to come back and get another search warrant, I would
23 suggest the best thing to have happened would be for Judge
24 Percy to have stricken Steps 2 and Steps 3 and said, "I'm not
25 going to sign this until you take that out. Do Step 1, and

1 then come back and see me again." That's not what he did.

2 But further legal process is set forth right here.
3 And that's what agents understand it to be because they all
4 talk about Google having this legal portal, going through --
5 I've heard it ever since we've done these. You've got to
6 submit stuff through the Google legal portal. So in my mind,
7 I'm thinking legal process means we're following Google's legal
8 process going through the legal portal.

9 And I believe Mr. McInvaille agreed with me when I
10 asked him about, you know, Google wouldn't hesitate -- if
11 you're not following the steps properly, Google will not
12 hesitate to reject your warrant. They are not law enforcement
13 friendly. You have to dot your I's and cross your T's or they
14 will not comply.

15 And so if Google looked at this -- because they get --
16 you heard one of the agents testify that they get not only the
17 search warrant but the attachments, which is the page 1 and the
18 page 2 here. And if Google looks at that and thinks, no,
19 you've not checked all of the right boxes, they're going to
20 reject it and say, "Huh-uh. We're not giving you anything else
21 without the further warrant."

22 I would also point out too, if I'm not mistaken, the
23 information here in Step 3 could actually be obtained with just
24 a grand jury subpoena. Now, obviously, it's all part of the
25 search warrant process, but, technically, the subscriber name,

1 e-mail address, and all of that good stuff, you can get that
2 from Google with a subpoena. You don't even need a warrant for
3 Step 3.

4 Moving on to the next point, Mr. Lewis talked about
5 this being an improper general warrant. First of all, if he's
6 making that argument for 592 million people, he has no standing
7 to do so. I believe I've addressed that in my brief so I'm not
8 going to belabor the point.

9 He mentioned that people should have an expectation of
10 privacy in their location history. That privacy was not
11 violated. I know I gave kind of a little silly example in my
12 cross-examination of Mr. McInville, but the point here is,
13 apparently, back in February of 2018 or, rather, after that, as
14 the case may be, Google looked to see -- they looked in their
15 Sensorvault to see who was in this box.

16 That would have included any information they had as
17 to where I was on February 5th of 2018, but my privacy has not
18 been violated because nobody knows where I was at 5:00 to
19 6:00 p.m. on February 5th, 2018. The only people that know it
20 is the people at Google, and it's because I voluntarily let
21 them know where I was. So no privacy interest has been
22 violated here.

23 I also point out, Mr. Lewis says, "Well, they're not
24 searching any particular account." We're simply searching
25 Google. He makes a statement, "They searched 592 million

1 devices." I will readily admit I am not the smartest person at
2 all when it comes to this technology. I'm doing my best to
3 learn and catch up. But I don't believe that statement is
4 true.

5 First of all, the warrant doesn't say we're seeking a
6 search warrant for 592 million devices. It says we're seeking
7 a search warrant for Google for information maintained at
8 Google's headquarters. And their own expert admitted Google
9 maintains all of this information in a Sensorvault, which is
10 basically an electronic file cabinet.

11 They're merely looking through their own information
12 that they store to see what information do we have that's
13 responsive. They're not searching my phone, your phone, their
14 phone. They're searching the information that we've given them
15 to store in their own file cabinet. They're not searching 592
16 million devices. They're searching Google's file cabinet.

17 Just briefly on *Ybarra*. I know the Court's already
18 picked up on it. It's a different situation. In *Ybarra*, they
19 were searching individual people. That's a completely
20 different type of search. I did notice the Court made a
21 comment a minute ago, "592 million people didn't know they were
22 searched." And I would simply argue 592 million people weren't
23 searched. Google was searched.

24 Mr. Lewis did talk about the fact that *Chatrie* relied
25 heavily on *Ybarra* in invalidating the warrant. I would point

1 out that, regardless of that, *Chatrie* still found the good
2 faith exception would apply.

3 Now, Mr. Lewis makes the comment that the Government
4 determined one account wasn't involved and, therefore, didn't
5 pursue. Let's talk about that for just a minute. First of
6 all, law enforcement investigating a crime -- they make
7 decisions all of the time about what leads to pursue and who to
8 interview and then look at a situation and determine what's
9 relevant and what's not. That's all part of an investigation.

10 I think Mr. Lewis has the facts a little bit wrong
11 based on the testimony of the agents. And, frankly, Your
12 Honor, to be clear, I've messed it up a little bit in my
13 response because I think -- in my response, I think I said they
14 narrowed it down from three to two before they got to Step 3.
15 I was wrong. I got that wrong.

16 **THE COURT:** You confused me.

17 **MR. MIMS:** And I apologize for that. I got confused.
18 In fact, they didn't narrow it down to two until after the
19 geofence warrant. And then they narrowed it down to two and
20 said, "We want a second warrant for location information on
21 McThune1 and Smith only from January to April."

22 But, in fact, what Inspector Mathews testified to was
23 we did get the information on this third individual. That
24 third individual didn't appear to be involved, but we're going
25 to follow up and see who it is anyway because maybe they were a

1 witness. We'll see.

2 And they tried to track it down, and they couldn't
3 figure out, based on the information Google gave them, exactly
4 who that was. And so they gave up on it. But it did not
5 appear to be anybody that was relevant because, from the video,
6 you've got a drop-off person, you've got an assailant, you've
7 got a lookout, and they're all gone by about 5:30 or so. So
8 somebody hitting at 5:58 doesn't appear to be involved anyway.

9 Last thing, Your Honor, I think. In regards to good
10 faith exception, I think we've really already addressed that
11 issue. I would point out that, when Mr. Lewis says, "Well,
12 Judge Percy was not told 592 million accounts were searched,"
13 again, as I said, I don't believe we're searching 592 million
14 accounts. It's our opinion we're only searching Google's file.

15 I would point out one thing that I've highlighted from
16 the defendants' memorandum, just some things that they admit.
17 They admit that location history is maintained by Google. They
18 admit that Google collects this data and that one purpose in
19 collecting it is to allow Google to better tailor searches but
20 also for -- collecting is for advertising revenue.

21 So Google uses this to enhance its business and to
22 have advertising revenue. To me, it's kind of unfair to say,
23 well, they're allowed to get it for this but law enforcement
24 can't use it.

25 And, finally, again, they admit Google collects this

1 information associated with each account in a Sensorvault to be
2 used for advertisement, marketing, and many other purposes. So
3 I don't think there's any real dispute that this is information
4 that Google collects and stores and we're simply searching
5 Google.

6 Your Honor, I'd be happy to answer any other questions
7 the Court may have, including if the Court has any more
8 questions about the length of time it took to bring this case,
9 as you raised earlier with one of the witnesses, but,
10 otherwise, Your Honor, I have nothing further.

11 I would ask the Court to find that the warrant is
12 valid, but in the alternative, if you should find there's any
13 defects in the warrant, I would certainly assert the good faith
14 exception applies.

15 I would point out, Your Honor, this warrant was
16 obtained in 2018. Even today, there's not much out there
17 legally as far as guidance and direction on geofence warrants.
18 Certainly, in 2018, there was not. These agents are doing the
19 best they can. As long as they didn't misrepresent the facts
20 in the affidavit, I don't see how the good faith exception
21 cannot apply.

22 That's all I have, Your Honor.

23 **THE COURT:** Thank you.

24 Any rebuttal?

25 **MR. LEWIS:** Well, Your Honor, I'm inclined to spare us

1 from any more talking about this issue.

2 But, you know, if I want to enable location history in
3 order to, you know, get ads and restaurant recommendations when
4 I'm in Memphis, I've not consented to the Government searching
5 my location history. Okay? I'm going to jump around a little
6 bit.

7 The argument about, you know, we're just searching
8 Google's vault and, therefore, it's particular, I mean, that
9 argument was directly rejected in *Chatrie*. And, again, *Chatrie*
10 is the only case of the six that had the record -- the similar
11 record that the Court has before it today. The other five,
12 *Google I, II, III, IV, and V*, three of which invalidated the
13 warrant, two permitted it to go, those were magistrate
14 decisions that were not on a complete record. And so I just
15 tell the Court that.

16 We've put into evidence today that Google searched 592
17 million accounts in order to comply with this warrant. I
18 appreciate that the Government doesn't believe it or rejects
19 that, but they have not presented any evidence to dispute that,
20 Your Honor. And I would submit to the Court that the Court
21 should accept that as true and undisputed.

22 *Chatrie*, as we heard on several occasions, that the --
23 the evidence was not suppressed because the Court found the
24 good faith exception. There were no facts similar to that that
25 the Court has today about the -- in *Chatrie* about what -- what

1 was actually in the warrant. And, therefore, the Court has a
2 fuller record or more information to find that the good faith
3 exception is inapplicable.

4 Again, I mean, I'm -- I almost think that the
5 Government has made my argument for me by putting out ideas and
6 suggestions about, Well, the Court could conclude that further
7 legal process was already in the warrant. Alternatively, the
8 Court could conclude that further legal process meant that you
9 were going to get on the LERS, which has the word "legal" in
10 it -- that's the further legal process -- we're going to get on
11 the LERS to get the other information.

12 Again, Your Honor, the Court is required to read the
13 warrant as written, and legal process can only have one meaning
14 in this particular context. So, Your Honor, we would ask the
15 warrant be invalidated and the evidence from it be suppressed.

16 Thank you, Your Honor.

17 **THE COURT:** Thank you.

18 Just two or three things to leave you with. I --
19 Counselors, you both -- I'm just going to say -- you speak for
20 the defendants, Mr. Lewis. We are at this point all in
21 agreement that it does not take the allegation of the presence
22 of a cell phone in a search warrant to make that valid?

23 Agree, Mr. Mims?

24 **MR. MIMS:** Yes, ma'am.

25 **THE COURT:** Agree?

1 **MR. LEWIS:** I think so, Your Honor.

2 **THE COURT:** Okay.

3 **MR. LEWIS:** Wait. Hang on a minute.

4 **THE COURT:** Anybody differ from that?

5 **MR. CHINICHE:** Can you state that again, Your Honor?

6 **THE COURT:** Well, I speculate --

7 **MR. CHINICHE:** Right.

8 **THE COURT:** -- that perhaps the affiant in this case
9 thought it necessary at the time to say that there was possibly
10 a cell phone. I speculate. Okay? It doesn't take a cell
11 phone to do a Section 2703 production, does it, Mr. Mims?

12 **MR. MIMS:** I agree with what you're saying.

13 **THE COURT:** Mr. Chiniche --

14 **MR. CHINICHE:** I don't --

15 **THE COURT:** -- do you believe it takes a cell phone?

16 **MR. CHINICHE:** I believe -- I believe it does.

17 **THE COURT:** Okay. I thought before we left we'd agree
18 on one thing.

19 **MR. CHINICHE:** Right.

20 **THE COURT:** Okay. I hear you. I hear you. But
21 that's where I've got to make a determination there.

22 Do you -- and, Mr. Mims, you've had, apparently, some
23 experience with this and I have not. Mr. Goodloe, I don't know
24 if this is your first argument in a geofence warrant case or
25 not, or for any of the other defense counsel, but is it fair to

1 say that not all search warrants -- or affidavits, I should
2 say -- not all affidavits has the -- has the language further
3 legal process?

4 **MR. MIMS:** I think that's true. I'd have to go back
5 and look at it to be certain. I know mine will not in the
6 future, but I don't know -- I can't speak to -- I can't speak
7 absolutely certainly regarding the past.

8 **THE COURT:** Okay.

9 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, may I have one second?

10 **THE COURT:** Okay.

11 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, I'm going to let Mr. McGee --
12 he knows a lot -- he does a lot more of these than I do.

13 **THE COURT:** He sat here all day long just to get to
14 say a few words at the end.

15 **MR. McGEE:** Exactly.

16 So, Your Honor, the Government would submit that
17 this has been ever-evolving since 2000 -- probably -- '17 and
18 the go-bys that I've seen have the vault. Okay? And it really
19 is what -- the Department and Google, in my understanding, have
20 negotiated on what we have to do to get the information that we
21 need.

22 So, in other words, like, I was told recently on a
23 geofence that now for Step 3 you have to submit another search
24 warrant. So that's changed. And, in fact, you'll see, I
25 think -- in this brand new case that came out a couple of days

1 ago, I think that's what they did because it was all in the
2 January 6th investigation, my understanding.

3 **THE COURT:** Okay.

4 **MR. McGEE:** So this happened in 2018. And, Your
5 Honor, I mean, I think he even insinuated in some of the expert
6 in his direct that, upon demand from the Government, an e-mail
7 through the portal -- or not an e-mail -- but through the
8 portal, Google would send you back that data.

9 And so to answer your question, I think -- I think the
10 go-bys have changed, I want to say, at least twice but maybe
11 three times that I've seen. I've used different ones and --
12 sent out different ones and seen different ones.

13 **THE COURT:** Okay.

14 **MR. CHINICHE:** But -- but, of course, you're the final
15 arbiter of this.

16 **THE COURT:** Yes, sir.

17 **MR. CHINICHE:** And what the Government has gotten away
18 with in the past is not -- is not indicative or binding on the
19 Court. And let's keep in mind what Google -- what -- the data
20 that Google's giving over. It's not everybody with a cell
21 phone. It's not everybody with just a Google account. It's
22 everybody that has location services or history turned on.

23 And none of that information is relayed to the
24 magistrate judge. And it wasn't in 2018. And this -- the face
25 of this search warrant indicates further legal process. It's

1 a -- it's a sentence long, and I don't know how it could be any
2 more clear.

3 Thank you.

4 **THE COURT:** Okay. Mr. Mims.

5 **MR. MIMS:** May I address that just briefly?

6 **THE COURT:** Yes.

7 **MR. MIMS:** I think the good faith analysis applies not
8 just to probable cause in the affidavit, but I would argue it
9 applies to the entire process, and that if the agents were
10 acting in good faith on what they believed the process was, as
11 set forth in the affidavit, signed off by the judge -- I
12 actually realize I think I make this argument earlier -- but I
13 think the good faith analysis would apply to that as well.

14 So even if you look at this and say, well, I don't
15 think that's really the best interpretation of these words, if
16 they're acting in good faith on that, I think the good faith
17 analysis still applies.

18 **THE COURT:** In going to that point, do both of you --
19 do you all agree that there was no case law in 2000 -- no
20 published case in November of 2018?

21 **MR. CHINICHE:** I believe -- I believe we could -- I
22 believe that's what our information -- our research has shown.

23 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, just for the record, I'm
24 looking at the cases that I've found, and I've got 2020, 2020,
25 2021, 2020, 2021, and the *Chatrrie* case in 2022. There wasn't

1 any case law in 2018.

2 **THE COURT:** I'm equating this a little bit like one
3 does in looking at a qualified immunity defense, you know,
4 objective reasonableness and what did you know at the time of
5 the commission of the offense. We don't find any cases that
6 would have assisted the agent in knowing how to draft the
7 search warrant, which I think logically is why everybody was
8 borrowing everybody's -- copying everybody's work, good or bad,
9 picking up language like further legal process and not knowing
10 what it meant.

11 Why did it take from 2018 to 2023 to get this case to
12 this place?

13 **MR. MIMS:** Well, Your Honor, for one thing, it was a
14 lengthy investigation to begin with. As you know, from the
15 crime occurring in 2000 -- in February 2018, the geofence
16 warrant was not even sought until November of 2018. I'd have
17 to get some clarification from the agents, but I speculate the
18 reason for that is, this was so new, agents at that time
19 weren't thinking in terms of geofence warrants.

20 It was months later, when talking with other agents
21 how do we figure this out who was there, Stephen Mathews hears
22 from somebody else, "Hey, try geofence warrant." "Oh, what's
23 that? Let's look into that." These days we're a lot quicker
24 on "Let's get a geofence warrant." But it took time.

25 And once you get the geofence warrant and identify

1 these individuals, now you've got to get corroborating
2 evidence. You have to get more search warrants to see where
3 their movements are. Let's chart these on a map and let's get
4 other information to try to corroborate.

5 And, frankly, there were other folks they interviewed
6 that they thought were potential suspects. They're
7 interviewing and looking at and said, "Okay. They weren't
8 involved." But it's a broad investigation.

9 Now, I don't remember the exact time frame when I
10 first drafted an indictment in this case, but it's been quite a
11 while back. For one thing, as a prosecutor, we're always
12 looking to see, hey, do we have enough evidence? What else do
13 we need?

14 And, frankly, I also handle a big caseload. And so
15 sometimes things sit on my desk a little while. But I got
16 it -- I want to say -- I want to say it would have probably
17 been sometime in 2020. I may be off. It's been two or three
18 years ago when I thought, I'm ready to go. Let's prosecute
19 this case.

20 And, frankly, I drafted an indictment that included a
21 fourth person we've not talked about today. That is Chevella
22 Hines. Chevella Hines had a relationship with Jamarr Smith.
23 She worked at the post office right up the road, I think
24 Robinsonville, which was stop three out of five stops. Lake
25 Cormorant was the fourth stop.

1 What you'll hear, if we'd gotten into it today, from
2 the postal inspectors is these are always an inside job.
3 Always. Because the assailant didn't grab all of the mail. He
4 grabbed the registered mailbags because that's where the money
5 is. Somebody tells them that's where -- what to do.

6 I wanted to indict Chevella Hines. When I prepared
7 the indictment for that and my supervisors looked over it and
8 reviewed it, they said, "We're not going to let you do this
9 right now because we don't think you have enough evidence to
10 charge her." And they were -- they were right. I know in my
11 heart she was involved. I don't have proof I can put in front
12 of this jury.

13 So I had to step back and say, "Hey, let's keep
14 looking. Let's keep digging. What can we do?" Frankly, I
15 worked to try to do some other things with Chevella Hines. It
16 didn't work out. But at that -- at this point now, I'm slowing
17 down the process. And then, of course, COVID hit, and that
18 slowed down everything a lot.

19 And so here we are finally getting to the point where,
20 hey, we've got all of the evidence we're going to get. It's
21 not going to get any better. We're either going to charge it
22 or don't. And at this point, I narrow my indictment down to
23 three individuals that I believe I have proof on, re-presented
24 it to my bosses, and they approved it. But that's the
25 explanation -- lengthy explanation of why it took so long.

1 **THE COURT:** And it truly is none of my business, and
2 so I apologize for asking it. You've given me a good
3 explanation, and I appreciate it. I wanted to satisfy myself
4 that it did not have anything to do with the search warrants.

5 **MR. MIMS:** No, ma'am.

6 **THE COURT:** That it did not get complicated down the
7 road somewhere that --

8 **MR. MIMS:** (Shakes head from side to side.)

9 **THE COURT:** Okay. Good enough.
10 Very insignificant point, but just really trying to
11 look at it in the good faith light.

12 The argument that 592 million accounts have been
13 searched -- and I understand that that's something that you
14 learn at some point in the process, and I don't know where or
15 even if it was based upon some declarations that Google has
16 filed in some of these other cases, but it's really not
17 reasonable to believe -- is it reasonable to believe that the
18 affiant would have known that it took searching 592 million
19 cases when he made application for the warrant in November of
20 2018?

21 **MR. LEWIS:** Well, I don't know what the affiant knew
22 or didn't know.

23 **THE COURT:** How did we ever come up with 592 million?

24 **MR. LEWIS:** Well, that's what Google stated.

25 **THE COURT:** In some affidavit or declaration?

1 **MR. LEWIS:** Right. I believe it's attached to
2 Mr. McInvaille's report. But the point is the warrant --
3 that's the point. The agent didn't know how many were getting
4 searched because it was not particular.

5 **THE COURT:** Right.

6 **MR. LEWIS:** It didn't identify any accounts. I mean,
7 there are people in the world who knew, like Mr. McInvaille. I
8 mean, it was -- it was this inverted probable cause, as we
9 discussed, Your Honor. We're just going to search all of the
10 accounts, see who falls into the thing. They didn't know how
11 many accounts. Shouldn't they know? Wouldn't you think they
12 would know?

13 **THE COURT:** I hear your point. Well-taken.

14 Mr. Mims.

15 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, you can't identify a particular
16 account. The whole point is we're trying to figure out who was
17 there. You can't possibly identify a particular account to
18 search. You do that -- you know, you do that later on.

19 There's another thought I had, and it's just escaped
20 me. Maybe it will come back to me at some point.

21 **THE COURT:** I was thinking of it in light of
22 Mr. Goodloe's argument too, that the affiant should have
23 disclosed in the affidavit that 592 million accounts would be
24 searched so that Judge Percy, in all fairness, would know that.
25 And, you know, because I don't really understand what took

1 place in 2018, I don't know if that was even a known fact.

2 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, I would -- I would argue it's
3 not a fact. That's their position. Again, you're not
4 searching 592 million cell phones or devices. You're searching
5 Google's Sensorvault. Now, maybe it's information that 592
6 million people have provided to Google, but you're searching
7 one file at Google, not 592 million phones.

8 And I know the other thought I had, Your Honor. If --
9 if the whole idea that these search warrants are just per se
10 invalid because it's a reverse whatever Mr. Lewis referred to a
11 minute ago, I mean, the fact is you'll never in these be able
12 to say I want to search one particular person's account.
13 You're searching Google's records.

14 If that's just per se wrong, this issue would have
15 been decided, clearly, a few years ago. And as *Google V* talks
16 about, Google responds to tens of thousands of these every
17 year. This wouldn't be an issue. We -- if that was the
18 case --

19 **THE COURT:** Well, Mr. Mims, to your point earlier, if
20 you knew the device and the identity, then you wouldn't be
21 using a geofence warrant anyway. You would be doing what they
22 did in Search Warrant Number 2.

23 **MR. MIMS:** That's correct. Yes, ma'am.

24 **THE COURT:** So I get it. Okay.

25 Counselors, I want to tell you you've done an

1 excellent job. I started from scratch with this thing. I'd
2 never heard of a geofence warrant. So thank you for the
3 extensive research and help that you've given me in this case.
4 We'll take it under advisement, and I'll give you an opinion as
5 soon as I can.

6 **MR. MIMS:** Your Honor, may I ask a question?
7 Obviously, it's not my place to really even ask the Court what
8 the --

9 **THE COURT:** How soon I'm going to do it?

10 **MR. MIMS:** -- timeline is. Well, we do have trial
11 coming up three weeks from today. Obviously, the ruling can
12 affect both parties as to what we may do or how much time we
13 spend preparing. Do you have any just ballpark idea on a
14 timeline, if you're willing to share?

15 **THE COURT:** Well, let's say by Tuesday of next week
16 we'll try to have something. Tuesday or Wednesday. Okay?
17 Natalie Lowry has this case. She's the one that's done my
18 research for me. So, Natalie, can you do that? Okay. I'm
19 counting on you.

20 **MR. MIMS:** Thank you, Your Honor.

21 **THE COURT:** Thank you.

22 (CONCLUDED AT 5:20 P.M.)
23
24
25

CERTIFICATE

I, Phyllis K. McLarty, Federal Official Realtime Court Reporter, in and for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi, do hereby certify that pursuant to Section 753, Title 28, United States Code, that the foregoing 243 pages are a true and correct transcript of the stenographically reported proceedings held in the above-entitled matter and that the transcript page format is in conformance with the regulations of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Witness my hand, this 28th day of August, 2023.

/s/ Phyllis K. McLarty
PHYLLIS K. McLARTY, RMR, FCRR, CCR #1235
Federal Official Court Reporter